

A NOTABLE HISTORIE

containing foure voyages made by

certaine French Captaynes vnto FLORIDA:

Wherein the great riches and fruitfulness

of the countrey with the maners of the people hitherto concealed are brought to light, written all, saving the last, by *Monsieur Laudonniere*, who remained there himselfe as the French Kings Lieuetenant a yere and a quarters

Newly translated out of French into English by R. H.

In the end is added a large table for the

better finding out the principall matters containned
in this worke.



AT LONDON,

Imprinted by Thomas Dawson 1587.



TO THE RIGHT WOR- thie and Honorable Gentleman, Sir

Walter Ralegh knight, seneschal of the Duchies of Cornewall and Exeter, and L. Warden of the stannaries in
Denon and Cornewall. R.H. wisheth true felicitie.



I R, after that this historie, which had bene concealed many yeeres, was lately committed to print and published in France under your name by my learned friende M. Mariné Balanier of Paris, I was easilie induced to turne it into English, understanding that the same was no lesse gratefull to you here, then I know it to be acceptable to manie great & worthie persons there. And no marvell though it were verie welcome unto you, & that you liked of the translation thereof, since no historie hetherto set forth hath more affinitie, resemblance or conformitie with yours of Virginea, then this of Florida. But calling to minde that you had spent more yeares in France then I, and understande the french better then my selfe, I forthwith perceived that you approved mine endeuour, not for any private ease or commoditie that thereby might redounde unto you, but that it argued a singuler and especiall care you had of those, which are to be employed in your owne like enterprize, whom, by the reading of this my translation, you woulde haue forewarned and admonished as well to beware of the grosse negligence in providing sufficiencie of victuals, the securitie, disorders, and mutinies that fell out among the french, with the great inconueniences that thereupon ensued, that by others mishaps they might learne to preuent and auoyde the like, as also might be put in minde, by the reading of the manifolde commodities & great fertilitie of the places herein at large described & so nere neighbors unto our colonies, that they might generally be awaked and stirred vp unto the diligent obseruation of euerie thing that might turne to the aduancement of the action, whereinto they are so cheerefully entred. Manie speciall pointes concerning the commodities of these parts, the accidentes of the French-mens gouernment therein, the causes of their good or bad successe, with the occasions of their abandoning one of their fortes, and the surprize of the other by the
enimie

Other mens mis-
fortune ought to
be our warning.

THE EPISTLE.

The chiefe things
worthie obserua-
tion in Florida
are drawne in co-
lours by Iames
Morgues painter
yet liuing in the
Blacks Friers in
London.

A collection of
the commodities
of Virginia.

enimies are herein truly and faithfully recorded: Which because they be quoted by me in the margents, and reduced into a large alphabetical table, which I haue annexed to the ende of the worke, it shall be needlesse to reckon vp againe. And that the rather, because the same with diuers other things of chiefe importance are lineily drawn in colours at your no small charges by the skilfull painter Iames Morgues, yet liuing in the Blacks-fryers in London (whom Monsieur Chastillon then admirall of France sent thither with Laudonniere for that purpose) which was an eye-witnesse of the goodnes & fertilitie of those regions, & hath put downe in writing many singularities which are not mentioned in this treatise: which he meaneth to publish together with the portraictures before it be long, if it may stand with your good pleasure & liking. These foure voiaiges I knew not to whom I might better offer the to your selfe, & that for diuers iust considerations. First for that as I haue said before, they were dedicated vnto you in french: secondly because now foure times also you haue attempted the like vpon the selfe same cost neere aduoyning: thirdly in that you haue persed as farre vp into the maine & discovered no lesse secretes in the parts of your aboad, then the french did in the places of their inhabiting: lastly considering you are now also readie (vpon the late returne of Captayne Stafforde and good newes which hee brought you of the safe arrivall of your last colonie in their wished haue) to prosecute this action more thoroughly then ever. And here to speake somewhat of this your enterprise, I as- firme, that if the same may speedily and effectually be pursued, it will prooue farre more beneficiall in diuers respects vnto this our relme, then the worlde, yea manie of the wiser sort, haue hitherto imagined: The particuler commodities whereof are well known vnto your selfe and some fewe others, and are faithfully and with great iudgement committed to writing, as you are not ignorant, by one of your followers, which remayned there a full tweluemonth with your worshipfully lieutenant M. Raph Lane in the diligent serch. of the secretes of those countries. Touching the speedie and effectuall pursuing of your action, though I wote well it would demande a princes purse to haue it thoroughly followed without lingring, yet am I of opinion, that you shall drawe the same before it bee long to be profitabile and gamefull as well to those of our nation there remaining, as to the marchants of England that shall trade hereafter thither

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thither, partly by certaine secrete commodities already discovered by your servants, & partly by breeding of diners sorts of beasts in those large & ample regions, & plaining of such things in that warme climat as will best prosper there, & our realme standeth most in need of. And this I find to haue bene the course that both the Spaniards and Portugals took in the beginnings of their discoveries and conquestes. For the Spaniards at their first entrance into Hispaniola found neither suger-canes nor ginger growing there, nor any kind of our cattel: But finding the place fit for pasture they sent kine & buls & sundry sorts of other profitable bestes thither, & transported the plants of suger-canes, & set the roots of ginger: the hides of which oxen, with suger & ginger are now the chiefe marchandise of that Iland. The Portugals also at their first footing in Madera, as Iohn Barros writes in his first Decade, found nothing there but mightie woodes for timber, whereupon they called the Ilande by that name. Howbeit the climate being sauourable, they enriched it by their own industrie with the best wines and sugers of the world. The like manner of proceeding they vsed in the Isles of the Astores by sowing therein great quantitie of wood. So delt they in S. Thomas under the Equinoctial, & in Brasil & sondry other places. And if our men will follow their steps, by your wise direction I doubt not but in due time they shall reape no lesse commoditie and benefit. Moreouer there is none other likelihoode but that her Maiestie, which hath Christned and giuen the name to your Virginea, if neede require, will deale after the maner of honorable godmothers, which, seeing their gos-sops not fully able to bring up their children themselves, are wont to contribute to their honest education, the rather if they finde any towardlines or reasonable hope of goodnes in them. And if Elizabeth Queene of Castile and Arragon, after her husband Ferdinando & shee had emptied their cofers and exhausted their treasures in subducing the kingdome of Granada & rooting the Moors, a wicked weed, out of Spayne, was neuerthelesse so zealous of Gods honour, that (as Fernandus Columbus the Sonne of Christopher Columbus recordeth in the historie of the deeds of his Father) she layde part of her owne Jewels, which she had in great accompt, to gage, to furnish his Father forth upon his first voyage, before any foot of land of al the West Indies was discovered, what may we expect of

Means to raise benefit in newe discoveries vied by the Spaniards and Portugals.

The great zeale of Elizabeth queene of Castile and Arragon in aduancing of newe discoveries tending to Gods glorie.

THE EPISTLE.

of our most magnificent & gracious prince ELIZABETH of Eng-
 lande, into whose lappe the Lord hath most plentifully throwne his
 treasuries, what may we, I say, hope of her forwardnes & bountie in
 aduancing of this your most honourable enterprize being farre more
 certaine then that of Columbus, at that time especially, and tending
 no lesse to the glorie of God then that action of the Spaniards. For
 as you may read in the verie last wordes of the relation of Newe
 Mexico extant now in english, the maine lande, where your last co-
 lonie meane to seate themselves, is replenished with many thousands
 of Indians, Which are of better wittes then those of Mexico
 and Peru, as hath beene found by those that haue had some
 triall of them; whereby it may be gathered that they will easi-
 lie embrace the Gospell, forsaking their idolatrie, wherein at
 this present for the most part they are wrapped & intangled.
 A wise Philosopher noting the sundry desires of diuers men, writeth,
 that if an oxe be put into a meadow he will seeke to fill his bellie with
 grasse, if a storke be cast in she will seeke for snakes, if yee turne in a
 bound he will seeke to start an hare: So sondrie men entring into
 these discoveries propose vnto themselves seuerall ends. Some seeke
 authoritie and places of commandement, others experience by see-
 ing of the worlde, the most part worldly and transitorie gaine, & that
 often times by dishonest and unlawfull meanes, the fewest number
 the glorie of God and the saving of the soules of the poore & blinded
 infidels. Yet because diuers honest and well disposed persons are
 entred already into this your busines, and that I knowe you meane
 hereafter to sende some such good Churchmen thither, as may true-
 ly saie with the Apostle to the Sauages, We seeke not yours but
 yours: I conceaue great comfort of the successe of this your action, ho-
 ping that the Lord, whose power is wont to be perfected in weakenes,
 will blisse the feeble foundations of your building. Onely bee you
 of a valiant courage and faint not, as the Lorde saide vnto Iosue,
 exhorting him to proceede on forward in the conquest of the lande
 of promise, and remember that priuate men haue happily wilded and
 waded through as great enterprizes as this, with lesser meanes then
 those which God in his mercie hath bountifully bestowed vpon you,
 to the singuler good, as I assure my selfe, of this our common wealth
 wherein you liue. Hereof we haue examples domesticall and for-
 reine.

The aptnes of
 the people in the
 mayne of Virgi-
 nia to embrace
 Christianitie,

2. Cor. 12. 14.

1. line 1. 6.

THE EPISTLE.

reine. Remember I pray you, what you finde in the beginning of the Chronicle of the conquest of *Ireland* newlie dedicated unto your selfe. Read you not that Richard Strangbowe the decayed earle of Chepstowe in Monmouthshire, being in no great fauour of his Soveraigne, passed ouer into that Iland in the yeere 1171. and accompanied only with certaine of his priuate friends had in short space such prosperous sucresse, that hee opened the way for king Hentie the second to the speedie subiection of all that warlike nation to this crowne of Englande: which so continueth to this present day? The like conqueste of Brasilia and annexing the same to the kingdome of Portugal was first begunne by meane and priuate men, as Don Antonio de Castillio, Ambassadour here for that realme, & by his office keeper of all the records and monuments of their discoueries, assured me in this citie within these sixe yeeres. Now if the greatnes of the maine of Virginea, and the large extension thereof, especially to the West, should make you thinke that the subduing of it, were a matter of more difficultie then the conquest of Irelande, first I answere, that, as the fresh experience of that happie and singular skilfull pilott and Captaine M. Iohn Davis to the north west, (towards which his discouerie your selfe haue thrise contributed with the forwardest) hath shewed a great part to bee maine Sea, where before was thought to bee mayne lande, so for my part I am fully perswaded by Ortelius late reformation of Culucan and the gulfe of California that the land on the backe part of Virginea extendeth nothing so farre westward as is put downe in the mappes of those partes, and that before two yeeres come to an ende, God blessing the foresaide Captaine Davis endeuours, he will put vs out of that doubt and manie others. Moreover it is not to bee denied, but that one hundred men will doe more nowe among the naked and unarmed people in Virginea, then one thousande were able then to doe in Irelande against that armed and warrelike nation in those daies. I say further, that these two yeares last experience hath plainly shewed that wee may spare tenne thousand able men without any misse. And these are as manie as the kingdome of Portugal had euer in all their garrisons of the Affores, Madera, Cape verde, Guinea, Brasill, Mozambique, Melinde, Zocotora, Ormus, Din, Goa, Mallacca, the Moluccoes, Amacan, and Macao upon the coast

The good suc-
cesse in Ireland
of Richard
Strangbowe
earle of Chepst-
owe.

The happie late
discouerie to the
north west of
captaine Davies.

of

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The kinges of Portugal had neuer above ten thousand of their natural subiectes in all their new conquered dominions.

of China. Yea this I say by the confession of singuler expert men of their owne natio (whose names I suppress for certaine causes) which haue beene personally in the East Indies, and haue assured mee that their kinges had neuer above ten thousand natural borne Portugals (their slaues excepted) out of their kingdome remaining in all the aforesaid territories. Which also this present yere I sawe confirmed in a secreete extract of the particuler estate of that kingdome and of euerie gouernment and office subiect to the same, with the senerall pensions therunto belonging. Seeing therefore we are so farre from want of people, that retyring dayly home out of the Lowe Countries they go idd up & downe in swarmes for lacke of honest intertainmēt, I see no fitter place to employ some part of the better sort of them trayned up thus long in seruice, then in the inward parts of the firme of Virginea against such stubborne Sauages as shall refuse obedience to her Maiestie. And doublesse many of our men will be glade & faine to accept this condition, when as by the reading of this present treatie they shall vnderstand the fertilitie and riches of the regions confining so neere vppon yours, the great commodities and goodnesse whereof I trust you will suffer to come shortly to light. In the meane season I humbly commende my selfe and this my translation vnto you, and your selfe, and all those which vnder you haue taken this enterprise in hand to the grace & good blessing of the Almightye, which is able to build further, and to finish the good worke which in these our dayes he hath begunne by your most Christian and charitable endeuour.

Your L. humble at commandement

R. H.



The pface.



Here are two things, which according to mine opinion
have been the principall causes in consideration whereof
aswell they of aunient times, as those of our age have been
enduced to trauell into farre and remote regions. The
first hath beene the naturall desire which we haue to serch
out the commodities to liue happely, plentifully, and at
ease: be it whether one abandon his naturall cuntry altogether, to dwell in
a better, or bee it that men make voiajes thither, there to serch out and bring
from thence such things as are there to bee found, and are in greatest esti-
mation and in most request in our cuntries. The second cause hath beene the
multitude of people too frutefull in generation, which, being no longer able
to dwell in their natue soyles, haue entred vpon their neighbours limites,
and oftentimes passing further haue pearced euen vnto the vntermost regi-
ons. After this sorte the north climate, a frutefull father of so many
nations, hath oftentimes sent forth this way and that way his valiant people,
and by this meane hath peopled infinite countries: so that most of the nati-
ons of Europe drawe their original from these partes. Contrariwise the more
southern regions, because they be too barraine by reason of their insupporta-
ble heate which raigneth in them, neede not any such sending forth of their
inhabitanes, and haue beene oftentimes constrained to receaue other peo-
ple more often by force of armes then willingly. All Africke, Spaine, and Italie,
can also reslifie the same, which neuer so abounded with people that they
had neede to send them abroode to inhabite else where: as on the contra-
ry Scythia, Norway, Gotland, and France haue done. The posterite of which
nations remaineth yet not only in Italie, Spaine and Affricke, but also in frute-
full and faire Asia. Neuerthelesse I find that the Romans proceeding farther,
or rather adding vnto these two chiefe causes aforesayd, (as being most curi-
ous to plant not only their ensignes and victories, but also their lawes, cust-
omes, and religion in those provinces which they had conquered by force
of armes) haue oftentimes by the decree of their soueraine Senate sent forth
inhabitanes, which they called colonies, (thinking by this way to make their
name immotall), euen to the vnfurnishing of their owne countrye of the
forces which should haue perserued the same in her perfection: a thing which
hindred them much more, then advanced them to the possession of the vni-
uersall monarchie, where vnto their intention did aspyre. For it came to passe
that their colonies here and there being miserably sacked by strang people

Planting of
colonies,

A

did

The preface.

did vterly ruine and ouerthrowe their empire. The brinckes of the riuer of Rine are yet red, those of *Danubius* are noe lesse bloodie, and our France be came fatte with their blood which they lost. These are the effectes and re- wardes of al such as being pricked forward with this Romaine and tirannicall ambition will goe aboute thus to subdue strange people: effectes, I say, con- trarie to the profite which those shall receaue, which only are affectioned to the common benefite, that is to say, to the generall pollicie of all men, and endeouour to vnite them one with another aswell by traficke and forraine con- uersations, as also by militarie vertues, and force of armes, whenas the sauages will not yeeld vnto their endeouours so much tending vnto their profite.

For this cause princes haue sent soorth out of their dominions certaine men of good activitie, to plante themselues in strang countries, there to make their profite to bring the countrie to ciuilitie, and, if it might be, to reduce the inhabitantes to the true knowledg of our God: an end so much more commē- dable, as it is farre from all tiranicall and cruell gouernement: and so they haue alwayes thrined in their enterprises, and by lyttle and little gained the hartes of them which they haue conquered or wonne vnto them by any meanes. Here of we may gather that sometimes it is good, yea very expedient to send soorth men to discover the pleasure and commoditie of strang countries:

Two conditiō
required in co
quests of coun
tries newe dis
covered.
Nota.

But so, that the country out of which these companies are to passe remayne not weakned, nor deprived of her forces: And againe in such sorte that the companie sent forth be of so iuste and sufficient number, that it may not bee defeated by strangers, which euery soote endeouour nothing else but to surprise the same vpon the suddaine. As within these fewe dayes past the french haue proued to my great greife, being able by no meanes possible to withstand the same, considering that the elementes, men, and al the fauours which might be hoped for of a faithful and Christian alliance sought against vs: which thing I purpose to discouer in this presēt historie with so euident truth, that the kings maiestie my sowerainge prince shall in parte be satified of the diligence which I haue vsed in his seruice, and myne aduersaries shall find themselves so disco- uered in their false reportes, that they shall haue no place of refuge. But be- fore I beginne, I wil brefely set downe the situation and description of the land where vnto we haue failed and where we haue inhabited from the yeare 1561 vnto fixtie siue, to the ende that those thinges may the more easily be borne a way, which I meane to describe in this discourse.

The

1

¶ *The description of the West Indies in
generall, but chiefly and particularly of
Florida.*



That part of the earth which at this day we call the fourth part of the world or America, or the West India, was unknown unto our ancestors by reason of the great distance thereof. In like manner all the Westerne Ilandes andfortunate Isles were not discovered but by those of our age. Howbeit there haue beene some which haue said that they were discovered in the time of Augustus Caesar, and that Virgil hath made mention thereof in the sixth booke of his *Eneidos*, when he saith, That there is a lande beyond the starres, and the course of the yeere and of the sunne, where Atlas the Porter of heauen sustaineth the pole vpon his shoulders: neuertheless it is easie to iudge that he meaneth not to speake of this land, whereof no man is founde to haue writtten before his time, neither yet above a thousand yeeres after. Christopher Colon did first light vpon this lande in the yeere 1492. And fve yeeres after Americus went thither by the commaundement of the king of Castile, and gaue vnto it his owne name, whereupon afterward it was called America. This man was very well seene in the Arte of Nauigation and in Astronomie: whereby he discovered in his time many landes vknownen vnto the auncient Geographers. This countrey is named by some, the land of Bresill, and the lande of Parots. It stretcheth it selfe according vnto Postel from the one pole to the other, sauing at the straight of Magelan, wherevnto it reacheth, thre and fiftie degrees beyonde the equator. I will deuide it for the better vnderstanding into thre principall partes. That which is toward the pole Articke of the North, is called newe Fraunce, because that in the yeere 1524, Iohn Verasana a Florentine was sent by king Francis the first, and by Madam the Regent his mother vnto these newe regions, where he went on land, and discovered all the Coste which is from the tropicke of Cancer, to witte, from the eight and twentieth vnto the fiftich degree, and farther to the North. Hee planted in this Countrey the ensignes and armes of the king of

America vknownen to all antiquitie.

Christopher Colon or Columbe.

Americus Vesputius of whom America tooke the name.

The first generall part of America.

A 2

Fraunce:

The Historie

Fraunce : so that the Spaniards themselves, which were there afterward, haue named this Countrey *Terra Francesca*. The same then extendeth it selfe in Latitude from the 25. degree vnto the 54. toward the North : and in Longitude from 210. vnto 330. The Easterne part thereof is called by the late Writers the lande of Norumbega, which beginneth at the Bay of Gama, which separateth it from the Isle of Canada, whither Robertuall and Iaqués Carter sayled the yeere 1535. About the which there are many Ilands, among which is that which is named *Terra de Labrador* stretching toward Groneland. In the Westerne parte there are many knowne countries, as the Region of *Quinira*, *Ceuola*, *Astlan*, and *Terlichichimici*. The Southerne part is called *Florida*, because it was discovered on Palmesunday, which the Spaniards call *Pascha Florida*. The Northerne part is altogether vnknown.

The 2. general
part of Ame-
rica,

The second part of all America is called *Neue Spaigne*. It extendeth from the tropick of Cancer in the 23. degrees and a half, vnto the nienth degree. In the same is scituated the citie of *Themisitan*, and it hath many regions, and many Ilandes adioyned vnto it, which are called the *Antilles*, whereof the most famous and renowned are *Hispaniola* and *Isabella*, with an infinite number of others. All this land together with the Bay of Mexico, and all the Ilandes aforesaide haue not in longitude past seuentie degrees, to wit, from the 240. vnto three hundred and ten : it is also long and narrow as *Italie*. The third part of America is called *Peru*, it is very great, and extendeth it selfe in latitude from the tenth degree vnto the 53. beyond the equator, to wit, as I haue saide before vnto the strait of *Magelan*. It is made in fashion like to an egge, and is very well knowne vppon all sides. The parte where it is largest hath threescore degrees, and from thence it wareth narrower and narrower toward both the endes. In one part of this land *Villegagnon* planted right vnder the tropicke of *Capricorne*, and he called it *Fraunce Antarticke*, because it draweth toward the pole *Antarticke*, as our *Fraunce* doth toward the *Articke*.

Florida with
an ample de-
scription ther-
of.

Neue Fraunce is almost as great as all our Europe. Howbeit the most knowne and inhabited parte thereof is *Florida*, whether many Frenchman haue made diuerse voyages at sundry times, in so much that now it is the best known countrie, which is in al this parte

parte of new Fraunce. The Cape thereof is as it were a long head of land streatching out into the Sea an hundred leagues, and runneth directly toward the South, it hath right ouer against it 25. leagues distant the Isle of Cuba otherwile called Isabella, toward the East the Isles of Bahama & Lucaya, and toward the West the Bay of Mexico. The Countrie is flat, and deuided with diuers riuers, and therefore moyst, and is sandie towards the Sea shore. There groweth in those parts great quantitie of Pyntrees which haue no kernels in the Aples which they beare. Their Woods are full of Oakes, Walnuttrees, blacke Cherietrees, Gulburp trees, Lentilkes, and Chestnut trees, which are not naturall as those in Fraunce. There is great store of Ceders, Cypresses, Bayes, Palme trees, Hollies, and wilde Vines, which cline vp along the trees and beare good Grapes. There is there a kind of Hedlers, the fruit whereof is better then that of Fraunce, and bigger. There are also Plum trees, which beare very saye fruite, but such as is not very good. There are Raspilles, and a little bearie which we call among vs Blues, which are very good to eate. There growe in that Countrie a kind of Roots which they call in their language Hatfeh whereof in necessitie they make bread. There is also there the tree called Esquine which is very good against the Pocks and other cōtagious diseases. The Beasts best known in this Countrie are Stags, Hinds, Goats, Deare, Beares, Leopards, Ownees, Luserns, diuers sortes of Toluies, wilde Dogs, Hares, Cunnies, and a cretaine kind of beast that differeth little from the Lion of Affrica. The Fowles are Turkeycockes, Partridges, Parrots, Pigeons, Ringdoves, Turtles, Blackbirds, Crowses, Carrels, Faulcons, Layneros, Herons, Cranes, Stopkes, wild Geese, Gallards, Cormorans, Egrepts white, red, blacke and gray, and an infinite sorte of all wilde foule. There is such aboundance of Crocodiles that often times in swimming men are assayled by them, of Serpents there are many sortes. There is found among the Sauages good quantitie of Gold and Silver, which is gotten out of the Ships that are lost vpon the coast, as I haue vnderstood by the Sauages themselves. They vse traffick therof one with another. And that which maketh me the rather beleue it, is, that on the coast toward the Cape, where commonly the Ships are cast away, there is more store of Silver, then toward the North. Neuerthelesse they say

The trees of
Florida,

The beastes of
Florida.

The foule of
Florida.

Crocodiles.

Gold & silver.

The Historie

The moor-
taines of Ap-
palatcy.
Store of dyes
and colours.
The dispositio
and maners of
the Floridians.

The wearing
of their haire.

Their exercise
and pastime.
running for
games.
Shooting.
Playing at the
Ball.
Hunting
Fishing.
Their forme
of warre.

Their tri-
umphes after
the victorie.

that in the Mountaynes of Appalatcy there are mines of Copper, which I thinke to be golde. There is also in this Countrey great store of grapyes and herbes, whereof might bee made excellent good dyes and paintings of all kind of colours. And in truth the Indians which take great pleasure in painting of their skins know very well how to vse the same. The men are of an Oliue colour, of great stature, saye without any deformitie, and well proportioned. They couer their priuities with the skin of a stagge wel dyessed. The most part of them haue their bodies, armes, & thighes painted with very saye deuises: the paynting whereof can neuer be taken away, because the same is pycked into their flesh. Their haire is very blacke and reacheth euen downe to their hippes, howbeit they trusse it vp after a fashion that becometh them very well. They are great dissemblers and traptors, valiant of their persons and fight very well. They haue none other weapons but their Bowes and Arrowes. They make the string of their bow of a gutte of a stagge or of a staggess kinne, which they know how to dyesse as well as any man in Fraunce and with as many different sortes of colours. They head their arrowes with the teeth of Fishes and stone which they work very fine and handsonly. They exercise their yong men to run wel, and they make a game, among theselues which he winneth þ hathe the longest breath. They also exercise theselues much in shooting. They play at the ball in this maner. They set vp a tree in the middelt of a place which is eight or nine fathom high, in the toppe wherof there is set a square matte made of reedes or Bulrushes which whosoever hitteth in playing thereat, winneth the game. They take great pleasure in hunting and fishing. The kinges of the Countrey make great warre one against the other, which is not executed but by surpryse, and they kill all the men that they can take: afterward they cut of their heads to haue their haire, which returning home they carry away, to make thereof their triumph when they come to their houses. They saue the women and chyldren and nourish them and keepe them alwayes with them. Being returned home from the warre they assemble all their subiectes, and for ioy thzee dayes and thzee nights they make good cheere, they daunce and sing, likewise they make the most auncient women of the Countrey to daunce holding the haire of their enemies in their hands: and in dauncing they sing prayes to the Sun, ascribing

ascribing vnto him the honour of the victory. They haue no knowledge of GOD, nor of any religion, sauing of that which they see, as the Sunne and the Moone. They haue their Priests to whom they giue great credit because they are great Magicians great southerly sayers, and callers vpon Diuels. These Priests serue them in need of Phisitions and Chirurgions. They carry alwayes about them a bagge full of herbes and drugs to cure the sicke diseased which for the most part are sicke of the Pocks, for they loue women and maidens exceedingly which they call the daughters of the Sunne: and some of them are Sodomites. They mary, and euery one hath his wife: and it is lawfull for the king to haue two or thre: yet none but the first is honozed and acknowledged for Quene: and none but the children of the first wife inherite the goods and authoritie of the father. The women doe all the busines at home. They keep not house with them after they know they be with child. And they eat not of þ which they touch as long as they haue their flowers. There are in all this Countrey many Hermaphrodites, which take all the greatest paine and beare the victuals when they goe to warre. They paint their faces much, and sticke their haire full of feathers or downe that they may seeme moze terrible. The victuals which they carry with them, are of bread, of hony, and of meale made maiz parched in the fire, which they keepe without being marred a long while. They carrie also sometimes fishe, which they cause to be dyed in the smoke. In necessitie they eat a thousand riraffes, euen to the swallowing downe of coales, and putting sand into the portage which they make of this meale. When they goe to warre their king marcheth first, with a clubbe in the one hand, and his bow in the other, with his quier full of arrowes. All his men follow him, which haue likewise their bowes and arrowes. While they fight they make great cries and exclamations. They take no enterprise in hand but first they assemble oftentimes their council together, and they take very good aduiscment in any matter befoze they growe to a resolution. They meete together euery morning in a great common house, whither their kinge repayreth and setteth him downe vpon a seate which is higher than the seates of the other: where all of them one after another come and salute him: and the most auncient begin their salutations lifting vp both their handes twise as high as their face, saying, ha, he, ya, and the rest

they worship the Sunne and Moon. Their priests are both Magicians and Phisitions.

Their marriages.

The painfulnes of the women.

Many Hermaphrodites which haue the nature of both sexes. Their food & prouiso for warre. Their dressing their flesh and fish over the smoake. Their order in marching to the warre. Their consultations.

Their assemblies.

Their saluting of their kinge.

The Historie

and weare ha, ha. Assoone as they haue done their salutation euerie man sitteth him downe vpon the seates which are rounde about in the house. If there be any thing to intreate of, the king calleth the *Nawas*, that is to say, their *Priesters*, and the most auncient men, and asketh them their aduise. Afterward he commaundeth *Cassine* to bee *byzmed*, which is a *bynke* made of the leaues of a certayne tree: They *bynke* this *Cassine* very hoat, he *bynkerh* first, then he causeth to bee giuen thereof to all of them one after another in the selfe same boule, which holdeth wel a quart measure of Paris. They make so great account of this *bynke*, that no man may taste thereof in this assemblie, vnlesse he hath made pprooe of his valure in the warre. *Howeouer* this *bynke* hath suche a vertue, that assoone as they haue *bynke* it, they become all in a sweate, which sweate being past, it taketh away hunger and thirst for 24. houres after. When a king dieth they burie him verpe solemnly, and vpon his graue they set the cup wherein he was wont to *bynke*: and rounde about the sayde graue, they sticke many arrowes, and wepe and fast thre dayes and thre nightes together without ceassing. All the kinges which were his friendes make the like mourning: and in token of the loue which they bare him, they cut of moze than the one halfe of their haire as well men as women. During the space of sixe moones (so they reckon their moneths) there are certain women appointed which bewaile the death of this king, crying with a loude voyce thysle a day, to wit, in the morning, at noone, and at Euening. All the goods of this king are put into his house, and afterward they set it on fire, so that no thing is euer moze after to be seene. The like is done with the goods of the *priestes*, and besides they hurrie the bodys of the *priestes* in their houses, and then they set them on fire. They sowe their masse twice a peere, to witte, in March and in Iune, and all in one and the same soyle. The saide masse from the time that it is sowed vntill the time that it be ready to be gathered is but thre monethes on the ground. The other sixe monethes they let the earth rest. They haue also faire *Pumpions*, and very good beanes. They neuer dounge their land, onlie whē they would sowe, they set the weedes on fire, which grewe vp during the sixe monethes, and burne them all. They digge their ground with an instrument of wood which is fashioned like a broad mattocke wherewith they digge their *Vines* in Fraunce, they put two

The drinking
of *Cassine* be-
fore they goe
to battell.

The honorex-
hibited vnto
men of valure
aboue other.
The excellen-
cie of *Cassine*.

Their manner
of the buriall
of kinges.
Their fasts at
the buriall of
their kinges.
Their cutting
of more than
halfe their
haire.

The buriall of
their *Priests*.
Sowing twice
in 6. moneths
Their corne is
ripe in three
monethes.

Faire *pumpions*
Goudly beanes
Instrumentes
wherewith they
til their
ground,

two graines of maile together. When the lande is to bee sowed the king commaundeth one of his men to assemble his subiectes euerie day to come to labour, during which labour the king causeth store of that drink to be made for them, wherof we haue spoken. At the time when the maile is gathered it is all carried into a common house, where it is distributed to euery man according to his quality. They sowe no moze but that which they thinke will serue their turnes for sixe monethes, and that very scarcely. For during the Winter, they retire themselues for thre or foure monethes in the yeere into the woods, where they make little cottages of palme boughes for their retraite, and liue there of maile, of fishe which they catch, of Divers, of Stagges, of Turkiecockes, and other beastes which they take. They eate all their meate broyled on the coales, and dyessed in the smoake, which in their language they call Boucaned. They eate willingly the flesh of y Crocodil: & in deed it is faire and white: and were it not that it fauoureth too much like muske we would of tentines haue eaten thereof. They haue a custome among them, that when they find themselues sicke, where they feele the payne, whereas we cause our selues to be let blood, their Physicians sucke them untill they make the blood follow.

The bringing of all the crop into a commo house.

Their prouision of corne for 6. months only. Their manner of liuing in the Winter.

The dressing of their meat in the smoake.

Their manner of curing diseases.

The women are of the like disposition, & great, and of the same colour that the men be of, painted as the men be: Howbeit whē they are boyne they be not so much of an oliue colour, and are farre whiter. For the chiefe cause that maketh them to be of this colour, proceedes of annointings of oyle which they vse among them: and they doe it for a certaine ceremonie which I could not learne, & because of the sun which shineth hotte vpon their bodics. The agilitie of the women is so great that they can swimme ouer the greate riuers bearing their children vpon one of their armes. They climbe vp also very nimbly vpon the highest trees in the Countrey.

Their womens disposition & manners.

Oile in Florida Women great swimmers.

Beholde in briebe the description of the Countrey, with the nature and customes of the inhabitantes: which I was verie willing to write, before I entred anie further into the discourse of my historie, to the end that the Readers might the better be prepared to vnderstand that which I meane hereafter to entreate of.

The Historie

M^y Lord Admirall of Chastillion, a noble man moze desirous of the publike than of his priuate benefite, vnderstanding the pleasure of the king his prince, which was to discouer new & stränge countries, caused vessels fitte for this purpose to bee made readie with all diligence, and men to be leuied meet for such an enterprize: Among whom he chose Captaine Iohn Ribault, a man in truth expert in Sea causes: which hauing receiued his charge set himself to Sea the yeere 1561. the eighteenth of Februarie accompanied onelie with two of the kinges shippes, but so well furnished with Gentlemen, (of whose number I my selfe was one) and with olde Souldiers, that he had meanes to atchieue some notable thing and woorth of eternall memorie. Hauing therefore sayled two monethes, neuer holding the vsuall course of the Spaniards, he arriued in Florida, landing neere a Cape or Promontorie, which is no high lande, because the coste is all flatte, but onelie rising by reason of the high woods, which at his arriual he called Cape François in honour of our Fraunce. This Cape is distant from the equator about 30. degrees. Coasting from this place towardes the North, he discouered a very saye and great riuer, which gaue him occasion to cast anker that he might search the same the next day very early in the morning: which being done, by the breake of day, accompanied with Captaine Fiquimulle and diuers other souldiers of his shippe, he was no sooner arriued on the brynke of the shoze, but straighe he perceiued many Indians men and women, which came of purpose to that place to receiue the Frenchmen with all gentleness & amity, as they wel declared by the Oration which their king made, and the presents of Chamoys skins wherewith he honozed our captaine, which the day following caused a pillar of hard stone to be planted within the saide riuer, and not farre from the mouth of the same vppon a little sandie knappe, in which Piller the armes of Fraunce were carued and engraued. This being done he imbarked himself again to the end alwaies to discouer the coast toward the North which was his chief desire. After he had sayled a certain time he crossed ouer to the other side of the riuer, and then in the presence of certaine Indians which of purpose did attende him, he commaunded his men to make their praiers, to giue thanks to GOD, for that of his grace he had conducted the French nation into these straunge places, without anye perill or daunger at all.

The

The first voyage of Iohn Ribault to Florida 1561.

Cape François in 30. degrees.

A pillar set vp.

Praier and thanks to God.

The prayers being ended, the Indians which were very attentue to harken vnto them, thinking, in my iudgement, that we worſhipped the ſunne, becauſe wee alwayes had our eyes liſted vp towarde heauen, roſe all vp and came to ſalute the Captaine Iohn Ribault, promiſing to ſhewe him their king, which roſe not vp as they did, but remayned ſtill ſitting vpon greene leaues of bayes and Palmetrees : toward whom the Captaine went and ſate downe by him, and heard him make a long diſcourſe, but with no great pleaſure, becauſe he coulde not vnderſtand his language, and much leſſe his meaning. The king gaue our Captaine at his departure a plume of fan of Egrepthes feathers died in red, and a baſket made of palm boughes after the Indian faſhion, and wote verie artiſcially, with a great ſkinne paynted and drawne throughout with the Pictures of diuers wilde beaſtes ſo liuely drawen and portraide that nothing lacked but life. The Captaine to ſhew himſelf not vnthankful gaue him pretie tinne bracelets, a cutting hook, a looking glaſſe, & certaine knives : wherevpon the king ſhewed himſelfe to bee very glad, and fully contented. Hauing ſpent the moſt part of the day with theſe Indians, the captaine imbarked himſelfe to paſſe ouer to the other ſide of the riuer, whereat the king ſeemed to be very ſorie. Neuertheleſſe being not able to ſtay vs, he commaunded, that with all diligence they ſhould take fiſhe for vs: which they did with all ſpede. For being entred into their parkes or incloſures made of reedes and framed in the faſhion of a labyrynth or maiſe, they loaded vs with troutes, greate mullets, plaile, turbutts, and marueilous ſhoie of other ſortes of fiſhes altogether different from ours. This done, wee entered into our Barkes and went towarde the other ſhoie. But beſore we came to the ſhoie wee were ſaluted with a number of other Indians, which entring into the water to their arme-pittes, brought vs manie little baſkets full of maiſe, and goodlie Pulberies both redde and white : Others offered them ſelues to beare vs on ſhoie, where being landed we perceiued their king ſitting vpon a place dyſſed with boughes and vnder a litle arbour of Cedars & Bay trees ſomewhat diſtant from the waters ſide. He was accompanied with two of his ſonnes which were exceeding faire and ſtrong, & with a troupe of Indians who had all their bodies & quiuers ful of arrowes in marueilous good order. His 2. ſonnes receiued our Captaine very graciously: but the king their

Presents giuen
to Ribault.

Their fiſhe
parkes.

They paſſe o:
uer the riuer.

Goodly mul:
beries white
and redde.

The Historie.

father, representing I wotte not what kind of grauitie, did nothing but shake his head a litle: then the Captaine went forward to salute him, and without any other mouing of himselfe he retayned so constant a kinde of grauitie, that he made it seeme vnto vs that by good and lawfull right he bare the title of a king. Our Captaine knowing not what to iudge of this mans behauiour thought he was ielous because we went first vnto the other king, or els, that he was not wel pleased wth the pillar or colume which he had planted. While thus he knew not what hereof to thinke, our captaine shewed him by signes, that hee was come from a far countrey of purpose to seeke him, to let him vnderstand the amity which he was desirous to haue with him: for the better confirmation whereof, he drew out of a butcher certaine trifles, as certaine bracelets couered as it were with silver and gilde, which he presented him withall, and gaue his sons certaine other trifles. Whereupon the king began very louingly to intreate both our Captaine and vs. And after these gentle intertainments, we went our selues into the woods, hoping there to discover some singularities: where were great stoze of mulbeary trees white and redde, on the coppes whereof there was an infinite number of silke wormes. Following our way we discovered a saye and great meadowe, deuided notwithstanding with diuers marishes, which constrained vs, by reason of the water which environed it about to returne backe againe toward the riuers side. Finding not the king there, which by this time was gone home to his house, we entred into our boates and sayled toward our shippes: where after we arriued, we called this Riuer the riuer of May, because we discovered it the first daye of the saide moneth. Soone after wee were returned to our shippes, we weighed our ankers and hoped our sayles to discover the coste farther forward, along the which we discovered another saye Riuer, which the Captaine himselfe was minded to search out, and hauing searched it out with the king and inhabitants thereof, he named it Seine, because it is very like vnto the Riuer of Seine in Fraunce. From this riuer we retired toward our ships, where being arriued, we trimmed our sailes to saile further toward the North, and to descry the singularities of the coste. But we had not sayled anye great way before wee discovered another very saye Riuer, which caused vs to cast anker ouer against it, and to trimme out two Boates to goe to searche it out.

The

Great store of
silke wormes.

The riuer of
May.

The riuer of
Seine.

We found there an Ile and a king no lesse affable then therest, afterward wee named this Riuer Somme. From thence wee sayled about fise leagues, after wee discouered another Riuer, which after we had bewed was baptised by vs by þ name of Loyre. And consequently we there discouered fise others: whereof the first was named Cherente, the second Garonne, the third Gironde, the fourth Belle, the fiste Grande: which being very well discouered with such things as were in them, by this time in lesse then þ space of theesecoare leagues we had found out many singularites a longe nine riuers. Neuerthelesse not fully satisfied we sailed yet farther toward the North, following the course that might bying vs to the Riuer of Iordan, one of the sayrest Riuers of the North, and holding our wonted course, great fogs and tempestes came vpon vs which constrayned vs to leaue the coast to beare toward the mayne Sea, which was the cause that we lost the sight of our Pinisses a whole day and a night, vntill the next day in the morning, what tyme the weather waring saye and the Sea calme wee discouered a Riuer which we called Belle a veoir. After we had sayled three or foure leagues, we began to espie our Pinisses which came straight towardes vs, and at their ariual they reported to the Captayne, that, while the foule weather and fogges endured, they harbozed themselues in a mightie Riuer which in bignesse and beautie exceeded the former: wherewithall the Captayne was exceeding ioyfull, for his chiefe desire was to finde out an Hauen to harbour his Shippes, and there to refresh our selues for a while. Thus making thitherwarde wee arriued a thwarte the said Riuer (which because of the sayzenesse and largenes thereof we named Port Royal) wee strooke our sayles and cast Anker at ten fathom of water: for the depth is such, namely when the Sea beginneth to flowe, that the greatest Shippes of Fraunce, yea, the Arguelles of Venice may enter in there. Hauing cast Anker the Captayne with his Souldiers went on shoze, and hee himselfe went first on land: where we found the place as pleasant as was possible, for it was all couered ouer with mightie high Okes and infinite store of Cedars, and with Lentisques growing vnderneath them, smelling so sweetly that the very fragrant odour only made the place to seeme exceeding pleasant. As we passed by these woods we saw nothing but Turkeycockes flying in the Forrests, Partridges gray and redde,

The Riuer of
Somme.
The Riuer of
Loyre.
The Riuers of
Cherente,
Garonne,
Gironde,
Belle,
Grande.

The riuer Belle
a veoir.

The Riuer of
Port Royall in
32 degrees of
latitude.

Turkey cockes
Partridges
gray & redde.

The Historie

Fish in abundance.

The Riuer 3. leagues at the mouth.

A passage by a riuer into the South Sea,

Store of rare simples.

Ribault sayeth 12. leagues vp the riuer.

little different from ours, but chiefly in bignesse. We heard also within the Woods, the voyces of Stagges, of Beares, of Luferns, of Leopards and of diuers other sorts of Beasts vnkown unto vs. Being delighted with this place we set our selues to fishing with nettes, and we caught such a number of fishe, that it was wonderfull. And amongst other we tooke a certayne kind of fish which we call Sallicoques, which were no lesse then Creuises, so that two draughts of the net were sufficient sometimes to feede all the company of our two Shippes for a whole day. The Riuer at the mouth thereof from Cape to Cape is no lesse then three french leagues broad: it is deuided into two great armes, whereof the one runneth toward the West, the other towards the North. And I beleue in my iudgment that the arme which stretcheth toward the North runneth vp into the Countrey as farre as the riuer of Iordan, the other arme runneth into the South Sea, as it was known and vnderstood by those of our company, which were left behind to dwell in this place. These two armes are two great leagues broad: and in the middelt of them there is an Ile, which is poynted towardes the opening of the great riuer, in which Ilande there are infinite numbers of all sorts of strange beasts, There are Simples growing there of so rare proprieties, and in so great quantitie, that it is an excellent thing to behold them. On euery side there is nothing to be seene but Palmeteres and other sortes of trees bearing blossoms and frute of very rare shape and very good smel. But seeing the euening approach, and that the Captayne determined to returne vnto the shippes, we prayed him to suffer vs to passe the night in this place. In our absence the Pilots and chiefe mariners aduertised the Captayne that it was needfull to bring the Shippes farther vptwihin the Riuer, to auoyde the daungers of the windes which might annoy vs by reason of our being so neere to the mouth of the Riuer: and for this cause the Captayne sent for vs. Being come to our Shippes wee sayled three great leagues farther vp within the Riuer, and there wee cast Anker. A little while after, Iohn Ribault accompanied with a good number of souldiers imbarcked himselfe desirous to sayle further vp into the arme that runneth toward the west, and to search the commodities of the place. Hauing sayled twelue leagues at the least we perceaued a troupe of Indians, which as soone as cuer they espied the

Pin.

Pinnisses, were so affrayd that they fledde into the woods, leauing
 behind them a young Lucerne which they were a turning vpon a
 spitte: for which cause the place was called Lucerne Cape: proce^e. Lucerne cape
 ding footen our way, we found an other arme of the riuer, which
 ranne toward the East, by which, the Captain determined to sayle
 & to leaue the great currant. A little while after they began to crie
 diuerse other Indians both men & womē half hidde within y^e woods:
 whoknowing not y^e we were such as desired their friendship, were
 dismayed at the first, but soone after were embouldned, for the Cap-
 tayne caused stoze of marchandise to be shewed the openly, whereby
 they knew y^e we ment nothing but wel vnto the: & then they made a
 signe y^e we should come on land, which we would not refuse. At our
 comming on shoze diuerse of the came to salute our Generall accor-
 ding to their barbarouse fashion. Some of them gaue him Skins of Chamoyea
 Chamoyes, others little baskets made of Palme leaues, some pre-
 sented him with perles, but no great number. Afterwards they went Perles.
 about to make an arbour to defend vs in y^e place from the parching
 heate of the sunne. But we would not stay as then. Wherefore the
 Captayne thanked them much for their good wil, & gaue presents to
 eche of them: wherewith he pleased them so well before hee went
 thence, that his suddaine departure was nothing pleasaunt vnto
 them. For knowing him to be so liberall they would haue wished
 him to haue stayed a little longer, seeking by all meanes, to giue
 him occasion to stay, shewing him by signes that he should stay but
 that day onely, and that they desired to aduertise a great Indian
 Lord which had perles in great aboundance, and siluer also, all Store of perles
and siluer.
 which things should be giuen vnto him at y^e kings actual: saying far-
 ther y^e in the meane while y^e this great Lord came thether they wold
 lead him to their houses, & shew him there a thousand pleasures in
 shooting & seeing the Stag killed, therfore they prayed him not to
 deny the their request. Notwithstanding we returned to our ships,
 wher after we had been but one night the captayne in the morning
 commaunded to put into y^e Pinnisse a pillour of hard stone fashioned
 like a colume wherin y^e armes of the king of Fraunce were graued,
 to plant the same in the fayerst place that he could finde. This done
 we imbarked our selues and sayled thre leagues towards the
 west: where we discovered a litle riuer, by which we sayled so long,
 that in the ende we found it returned into the great currant, and

The Historie

A Pillour of
free stone
wherein the
armes of
Fraunce were
grauen, set vp
in an Iland in
the riuer of
Port Royal.
The Riuer of
Liborne.

The Ile of Ce-
ders.

Two Indians
taken away.

in his returne to make a litle Iland separated from the firme land, where we went on shoze : and by commaundement of the Captayne, because it was exceeding sayze and pleasant, there we planted the Pillour vpon a hillocke open round about to the vew, and enuironed with a lake halfe a fathom deepe of very good and sweete water. In which Ilande wee sawe two Stagges of exceeding bignesse, in respect of those which we had seene before, which wee might easily haue killed with our harguebules, if the Captayne had not forbidden vs, moued with the singular sayzenes and bignesse of them. But before our departure we named the litle Riuer which enuironed this Ile the Riuer of Liborne. Afterward we imbarked our selues to search another Ile not farre distant from the former : wherein after we had gon a land we found nothing but tall Ceders, the sayrest that were seene in this Countrey. For this cause we called it the Ile of Ceders : so we returned into our Pinnisse to goe towards our Shippes. A fewe dayes afterward Iohn Ribaulc determined to returne once againe toward the Indians which inhabited that arme of the Riuer which runneth toward the West, and to carry with him good stoze of souldiers. For his meaning was to take two Indians of this place to bring them into Fraunce, as the Queene had commaunded him. With this deliberation againe we tooke our former course, so farre forth that at the last we came to the selfesame place where at the first we found the Indians, from thence we tooke two Indians by the permission of the king, which thinking that they were moze fauoured then the rest thought themselves very happie to stay with vs. But these two Indians seeing we made no shew at all that we would goe on land, but rather that we followed the middelt of the courrant, began to be somewhat offended, and would by force haue lepte into the water, for they are so good swimmers that immediately they would haue gotten into the Forrestes. Neuerthelesse being acquainted with their humour, wee watched them narrowly and sought by all meanes to appease them : which wee could not by any meanes doe for that time, though wee offered them thinges which they much esteemed, which thinges they disdaind to take, and gaue backe againe whatsoeuer was giuen them, thinking that such giftes should haue altogether bound them, and that in restoring them they shoulde bee restored vnto their libertie.

libertie . In fine, perceiving that all that they did awayed them nothing , they ~~gave~~ vs to giue them those thinges which they had restozed, which wee did incontinent : then they approached one toward the other, and beganne to singe, agreeing so sweetly together, that in hearing their songe it seemed that they lamented for the absence of their friends. They continued their songes all night without ceassing: at which time we were constrained to lie at anker by reason of the tide which was against vs, but wee hoysed sayle the next day very early in the morning, and returned to our ships. As soone as we were come to our shippes every one sought to gratifie these two Indians, & to shew thē the best countenance that was possible: to the intent that by such curtesies they might perceive the good desire and affectiō which we had to remain their friends in time to come. Then we offered them meate to eate, but they refused it, and made vs vnderstande that they were accustomed to wash their face, and to stape untill the sunne were set before they did eate, which is a ceremonie common to al the Indians of new Fraunce. Neuerthelesse in the ende they were constrained to forget their superstitions, and to apply themselves to our nature, which was somewhat strange vnto them at the first. They became therefore moze ioconde, and euery houre made vs a thousande discourses, being marueilous sozie that we could not vnderstand the. A few dayes after they began to heare good wil toward me, so heartie good will I say, that, as I thinke, they would rather haue perished with hunger and thirst then haue taken their refection at any mans hand but mine. Seeing this their great good will, I sought to learn some Indian wordes, and began to aske them questions, shewing them the thing whereof I desired to know the name, how they called it. They were very glad to tell it me, and knowing the desire that I had to learne their language, they encouraged me afterward to aske them euery thing. So that putting downe in witing the wordes and phrases of the Indian speech, I was able to vnderstand the greatest part of their discourses. Euery day they did nothing but speake vnto me of the desire that they had to vse me well, if we returned vnto their houses, and cause me to receiue all the pleasures that they coule deuise, as well in hunting as in seeing their verpe strange and superstitious ceremonies at a certaine feast which they call Toya. Which feast they obserue as straightly as wee obserue

The dolefull songs of the Indians.

The Indians eat not before the sun be set.

Laudonniers putting downe in writing the wordes and phrases of the Indians speech.

The feast of Toya.

The dolefull
songs of the
Indians.

**The Indians
eat not before
the sun be set.**

Laudonniers
putting downe
in writing the
wordes and
phrases of the
Indiāns speech.

The feast of

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Chiquola or
Chiquora a
king of greate
stature.

The first proof
that Chiquola
should be a ve-
ry faire citie.

Gold, siluer, &
pearles in a-
boundance.
The rich citie
of king Chi-
quola is tow-
ard the North
West port royall.
This history is
recorded in
the second &
third chapters
of the seuenth
Decade of Pe-
ter Martyr.

The second
proofe.
The third
proofe.

the Sunday. They gaue me to vnderstand, that they would bring me to see the greatest Lord of this countrey which they called Chiquola, which exceeded them in height (as they tolde me) a good foote and a halfe. They said vnto me that he dwelt within the land in a very large place and inclosed exceeding high, but I coulde not learne wherewith. And as farre as I can iudge, this place, whereof they spake vnto me, was a very faire citie. For they sayde vnto me that within the inclosure there was greate store of houses which were built very high, wherein there was an infinite number of men like vnto themselves, which made none account of golde, of siluer, nor of pearles, seeing they had thereof in abundance. I began then to shew them al the parts of heauen, to the intent to learne in which quarter they dwelt. And straightway one of them stretching forth his hand shewed me that they dwelt toward the North, which maketh mee thinke that it was in the riuer of Iordan. And now I remember, that in the reigne of the Emperour Charles the first, certaine Spaniardes inhabitants of Saint Domingo, (which made a voyage to get certaine slaues to worke in their mynes) stole away by subtiltie the inhabitants of this riuer, to the number of fortye, thinking to carry them into their new Spaine. But they lost their labour: for in despite they died all for hunger, sauing one that was brought to the Emperour, which a little while after he caused to be baptised, and gaue him his owne name & called him Charles of Chiquola, because he spake so much of this Lord of Chiquola, whose subiect he was. Also, (as men woozthy credite haue assured me) he repozted continually, that Chiquola made his abode within a very great inclosed citie. Besides this pzoofe, those which were left there in the first voyage haue certified me, that the Indians shewed them by euident signes, that farther within the land on y^e forse- saide part toward the North, there was a great enclosure of Citie, and within the same manye faire houses, wherein Chiquola dwelt. But not to digresse from my matter, I wil returne to the Indian, which took so great delight in speaking to me of this Chiquola, that there neuer passed anie one day, wherein hee did not discourse of some rare thing concerning the same. After they had stayed a while in our shippes, they beganne to be sozie, and still demaunded of me when they shoulde returne. I made them vnderstande that the Captaines will was to sende them home againe, but that

first

first he would bestow apparel of them, which few dayes after was deliuered vnto them. But seeing he would not giue them licence to depart, they resolued with themselves to steale away by night, and to get a little boate which we had, and by the helpe of the tide, to sayle homeward toward their dwellinges, and by this meanes to saue themselves. Which thing they failed not to doe, and put their enterprise in execution, yet leauing behind them the apparel which the Captaine had giuen them, and carrying away nothing but that which was their owne, shewing wel hereby that they were not void of reason. The Captaine cared not greatly for their departure, considering they had not bene vled otherwise then well: and that therefore they woulde not estrange themselves from the Frenchmen. Captaine Ribault therefore knowing the singular fairenesse of this riuer desired by all meanes to encourage some of his men to dwell there, well foreseeing that this thing might bee of greate importaunce for the Kinges seruice, and the reliefe of the common wealch of Fraunce. Therefore proceeding on with his intent, he commaunded the ankers to be weighed and to set things in order to returne vnto the opening of the riuer, to the end that if the winde came faire he might passe out to accomplish the rest of his meaning. When therefore we were come to the mouth of the riuer, he made them cast anker, wherupon we stayed without discouering any thing all the rest of the day. The next day he commaunded that all the men of his ship should come vpon the decke, saying that he had somewhat to say vnto them. They all came came vp, and immediately the Captaine beganne to speake vnto them in this manner. I thinke there is none of you that is ignoraunt of howe greate consequence this our enterprise is, and also howe acceptable it is to our young king. Therefore, my friends, as one desiring your honour and benefite, I woulde not fayle to aduertise you all of the exceeding greate good happe which shoulde fall to them, which, as men of valure and worthy courage, would make triall in this our first discouerie of the benefites and commodities of this newe lande: which should be, as I assure my selfe, the greatest occasion that euer could happen vnto them, to arise vnto the title and degree of honour. And for this cause I was desirous to propose vnto you and set downe before your eyes the eternall memorie which of right they deserue, which forgetting both

The 2. Indians
escape away.

The benefite of
planting.

The oration of
Ioh. Ribault to
his companie.

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their parentes and their countrey haue had the courage to enterprise a thing of such importance, which euen kinges themselves vnderstanding to be men aspiring to so high degree of magnanimitie and increase of their maiesties, doe not disdain so wel to regarde, that afterwarde employing them in matters of weight and of high enterprise, they make their names immortal for euer. Howbeit, I woulde not haue you perswade your selues, as manie do, that you shall neuer haue such good fortune, as not being knowen, neither to the king nor the Princes of the Realme, and besides descending of so poore a stock, that few or none of your parents, hauing euer made profession of armes, haue beene knowen vnto the great estates. For albeit that from my tender yeeres I my self haue applied al my industry to follow them, & haue hazarded my life in so many dangers for the seruice of my Prince, yet could I neuer attaine therunto, (not that I did not deserue this title and degree of government,) as I haue seen it happen to many others, only bicause they descended of a noble race, since more regarde is had of their birth than of their vertue. For well I knowe that if vertue were regarded, there would more be found better to deserue the title, and by good right to be named noble and valiant. I will therfore make sufficient answere to such propositions and suche thinges as you maye obiekt against mee, laying before you the infinite examples which we haue of the Romaines: which concerning the point of honour were the first that triūphed ouer the world. For how many find we among them, which for their so valiant enterprises, not for the greatnesse of their parentage, haue obtayned the honour to triumph. If we haue recourse vnto their auncesters, wee shall finde that their parentes were of so meane condition, that by labouring with their handes they liued verie basely. As the father of *Ælius Pertinax*, which was a poore artisan, his Grandfather likewise was a bond man, as the historiographers do witnesse: and neuerthelesse, being moued with a valiant courage, he was nothing dismayed for al this, but rather desirous to aspire vnto high things, he began with a braue stomacke to learne feates of armes and profited so well therein, that from steppe to step he became at length to be Emperour of the Romaines. For all this dignitie he despised not his parentes: but contrariwise, and in remembrance of them, hee caused his fathers shoppe to bee couered with a fine wrought marble

Ælius Pertinax descending from base parentage became Emperour of Rome

marble, to serue for an example to men descended of base & poore linages, and to giue them occasion to aspire vnto high things, not withstanding the meannes of their auncesters. I will not passe ouer in silence the excellencie and prowes of the valiant and renoumed

Agathocles the sonne of a simple potter, and yet forgetting the contemptible estate of his father, he so applied himselfe to vertue in his tender yeeres, that by the fauour of armes he came to be king of *Sicilie*: and for all this title he refused not to be counted the

*Agathocles a
potters sonne
became king
of Sicilie.*

sonne of a Potter. But the more to eternise the memorie of his parents and to make his name renoumed, he commaunded that he should be serued at the Table in Vessels of gold and silver and others of earth: declaring thereby, that the dignitie wherein he was placed came not vnto him by his parents, but by his owne vertue onely. If I shal speak of our time, I will lay before you onely

Rusten Bassha, which may be a sufficient example to all men: which though he were the sonne of a poore heardman, did so apply his youth in all vertue, that being brought vp in the seruice of the great Turke he seemed so to aspire to great & high matters, in such forte that growing in yeeres he increased also in courage, so farre forth, that in fine for his excellent vertues he married the daughter of the great Turke his Prince. How much then ought so many worthy examples to moue you to plant here? Considering also that hereby you shalbe registred for euer as the first that inhabited this strange countrey. I pray you therefore all to aduise your selues therof, and to declare your minds freely vnto me, protesting that I will so well imprint your names in the kings eares, and the other princes, that your renowne shall hereafter shyne vnnquenchable through our Realme of Fraunce. We had scarcely ended his Oratiou, but the greatest part of our souldiers replied, that a greater pleasure could neuer betide them, perceiuing well the acceptable seruice which by this meane they should doe vnto their prince: besides that this thing should be for the increafe of their honors: therefore they besought the Captayne before he departed out of the place to beginne to build them a Fort, which they hoped afterward to finish, and to leaue them munition necessary for their defence, shewing as it seemed that they were displeased, that it was so long in doing, Whereupon Iohn Ribault being as glad as might be to see his men so well willing, determined

*Rusten Bassha
of an heard-
mans sonne
through his
valure became
the great
Turkes sonne
in lawe.*

*The souldiers
aunswere to
Ribaults Ora-
tions.*

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the next day to search the most fit and convenient place to be inhabited. Therefore he embarked himselfe very early in the morning and commaunded them to follow him that were desirous to inhabit there, to the intent that they might like the better of the place. Having sayled by the great riuer on the north side, in coasting an Ile which endeth with a sharpe point toward the mouth of the riuer, and hauing sayled a while, he discovered a small riuer, which entred into the Lande, which hee would not sayle to search out. Which done, and finding the same deepe enough to harbour therein Gallies and Galliot in good number, proceeding further, hee found a very open place, topning vpon the hynde thereof, where he went on land, and seeing the place fit to builde a fortresse in, and commodious for them that were willing to plant there, he resolved incontinent to cause the bignes of the fortification to be measured out. And considering that there stayed but fire and twentie there, hee caused the Foyle to be made in length but sixtene fathome, and thirteene in breadth, with flankes according to the proportion thereof. The measure being taken by me and Captaine Salles, we sent vnto the Shippes for men, and to bring Shouels, Pickaxes and other instruments necessary to make the fortification. We traueiled so diligently that in a shorthe space the Foyle was made in some foyle defensible. In which meane time Iohn Ribault caused victualles and warrelike munition to be brought for the defence of the place. After he had furnished them with all such thinges as they had neede of, he determined to take his leaue of them. But before his departure he vsed this speech vnto Captayne Albert, which hee left in this place: Captayne Albert, I haue to request you in the presence of all men, that you would quite your selfe so wisely in your charge, and gouerne so modestly your small company which I leaue you, which with so good cheere remaineth vnder your obedience, that I neuer haue occasion but to commend you, and to recount vnto the king, as I am desirous, the faithfull seruice which before vs all you vndertake to doe him in his new Frauces: And you companions, quoth hee to the the Souldiers, I beseech you also to esteeme of Captayne Albert as if it were my selfe that stayed here with you, yeelding him that obedience which a souldier oweth vnto his Generall and Captayne, liuing as brethren

The length & bredth of the Foyle, taken by Laudonni-er & Captayne Salles.

A Foyle builde in port Royall by Ribault.

Ribaults speech to Captayne Albert.

His speeche to the souldiers.

threen one with another, without all dissention: and in so doing God will assist you and blesse your enterprises. Having ended his exhortation wee tooke our leaues of eche of them, and sayles towarde our Sippes, calling the Foyle by the name of Charles The foresaid Fort was called Charles Fort. Forte, and the Riuer by the name of Chenonceau. The next day wee determined to depart from this place being as well contented as was possible that wee had so happily ended our businesse, with good hope, if occasion would permitte, to discover perfectly the Riuer of Iordan. For this cause we hoysed our sayles about ten of the clocke in the morning: after wee were ready to depart Captaine Ribault commaunded to shoote of our Ordnance to giue a farewell vnto our Frenchmen, which sayled not to doe the like on their parte. This being done wee sayled towarde the North: and then wee named this Riuer Port Royal, Porte Royall, because of the largenesse & excellent saynenesse of the same. After that wee had sayled about fifteene leagues from thence wee espied a Riuer, wherevpon we sent our Pinasse thither to discover it. At their returne they brought vs word that they found not past halfe a fathome water in the mouth thereof. Which when wee vnderstood, without doing any thinge else, wee continued our way, and called it the Base or Shallowe Riuer. As wee still went on sounding, we founde not past five or sixe fathome water, although wee were sixe good leagues from the Shoare: at length wee found not past three fathoms, which gaue vs occasion greatly to muse. And without making any farther way we stroke our sayles, partly because wee wanted water, and partly because the night appoched: during which time Captayne Iohn Ribault bethought with himselfe, whether it were best for him to passe any farther, because of the eminent dangers which euery houre wee sawe befoze our eyes: or whether hee should content himselfe with that which hee had certaynely discovered, and also left men to inhabite the Countrey. Being not able for that time to resolute with himselfe, he referred it ouer vntill the next day. The morning being come he proposed to all the company what was best to be done, to the end that with good aduiseement euery man might deliuer his opinion. Some made aunswere, that according to their iudgement hee had occasion fully to content himselfe, considering that hee

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cold doe no more : laying before his eyes, that he had discovered more in fixe weekes, then the Spaniards had done in two yeeres in the conquestes of their new Spaine : and that he should doe the king very great service, if he did bring him newes in so short a time of his happie discoverie. Other shewed unto him the losse & spoyle of his victualles, and on the other side the inconuenience that might happen by the shallow water that they found continually along the coast. which things being well and at large debated, we resolved to leaue the coast, forsaking the North, to take our way toward the East, which is the right way and course for our Fraunce, where we happily arived the twentieth day of July the yeere a thousand five hundred sixtie and one.

Their arival in
Fraunce 1561.
the 20. of Iuly.

The state and condition of those which were left
behinde in Charles Forte.

Our men after our departure neuer rested, but night and day did fortifie themselves, being in good hope that after their fort was finished, they would beginne to discover farther by within the Riuer. It happened one day, as certayne of them were in cutting of rootes in the Coppises, that they espied on the sodayne an Indian that hunted the Deere,, which finding himselfe so neere vpon them, was much dismayed, but our men began to draw neere unto him and to vse him so courteously, that he became assured and followed them to Charles Fort, where euery man sought to do him pleasure. Captayne Albert was very ioyfull of his comming, which after he had giuen him a shert and some other trifles, hee asked him of his dwelling: the Indian answered him that it was farther by within the Riuer, and that he was vassell of king Audusta : he also shewed him with his hand the limites of his habitation. After much other talke the Indian desired leaue to departe, because it dyewe toward night, which Captayne Albert graunted him very willingly. Certayne dayes after the Captayne determined to sayle toward Audusta, where being arived, by reason of the honest intertayment which he had giuen to the Indian, he was so courteously receiued, that the king talked with him of nothing else, but of the desire which he had to become his friend : giuing him besides to vnderstand that he being his friend and allie, he should haue the amitie of foure other kings, which in might and authoritie were able to doe

King Audusta.

Note.

doe much for his sake: Besides all this, in his necessitie they might be able to succour him with victualles: One of these kings was called Mayon, another Hoya, the third Touppa, and the fourth Stalame. He tolde him moreouer, that they would be very glad, when they should vnderstand the newes of his coming, and therefore he prayed him to vouchsafe to visit them. The Captayne willingly consented vnto him for the desire that he had to purchase friendes in that place. Therefore they departed the next day very early in the morning, and first ariued at the house of king Touppa, and afterward went vnto the other kings houses, except the house of king Stalame. He receiued of eche of them all the amiable curtesies that might be: they shewed themselves to be as affectioned friendes vnto him as was possible, and offered vnto him a thousand small presents. After that he had remained by the space of certayne dayes with these strange kinges, he determined to take his leaue, and being come back to the house of Audusta, he commaunded al his men to goe aboord of their Pinnesse: for he was minded to goe toward the countries of king Stalame, which dwelt toward the North the distance of fiftene great leagues from Charles Fort. Therefore as they sayled by the riuer they entred into a great Courrant, which they followed so far till they came at the last to the house of Stalame: which brought him into his lodging, where he sought to make them the best cheere he coulde deuise. He presented immediately vnto Captayne Albert his bow & arrowes, which is a signe and confirmation of aliance betweene them. He presented him also with Chamoys skins. The Captaine seeing the best parte of the day was now past tooke his leaue of king Stalame to returne to Charles Fort, where hee ariued the day following. By this time the friendship was growne so great between our men & king Audusta, that in a maner all things were commen betwene him & them: in such sorte that this good Indian king did nothing of importance, but he called our men thereunto. For when the time drew neere of the celebrating their feastes of Toya, which are ceremonies most strange to recite, hee sent Ambassadors vnto our menne to request them on his behalfe to be there present. Whereunto they agreed most willingly for the desire that they had to vnderstand what this might be. They

D

embarkey

Mayon.
Hoya.
Touppa.
Stalame.

The Country
of king Stalame
is 15 leagues
Northward of
Charles Fort.

Chamoys
skins.

The feast of
Toya largely
described.

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embarked themselves therefore and sayled towarde the kings house, which was already come forth on the way towards them to receaue them curteously, to bid them welcome and bring them to his house, where he sought to entreate them the best hee might. In the meane while the Indians prepared themselves to celebrate the feast the morrow after, & the king brought them to see the place, wherein the feast should be kept: where they saw many womē round about which laboured by all meanes to make the place cleane and neat. This place was a great circuit of ground with open prospecte and rounde in figure. On the morrowe therefore early in the morning, all they which were chosen to celebrate the feast, being paynted and trimmed with riche feathers of diuers colours, put themselves on the way to goe from the kings house toward the place of Toya: whereunto when they were come they sette themselves in order, and followed three Indians, which in painting and in gesture were differing from the rest: ech of them bare a Tabret in their hand, daunling and singing in a lamentable tune when they began to enter into the middell of the rounde circuit, being folloied of others which answered them agayne. After that they had song, daunled, and turned three times, they fell on running like vnbridled hoxses, through the middell of the thickest woods. And then the Indian women continued all the rest of the day in teares as sad and wofull as was possible: and in such a rage they cut the armes of the ponge gerles, which they lanced cruelly with sharpe shelles of muskels, that the blood followed, which they flang into the ayre, crying out three times, He Toya. The king Audusta had gathered all our men into his house, while the feast was celebrated, and was exceedingly offended when he saw them laugh. This he did because the Indians are very angry when they are scene in their ceremonies. Notwithstanding one of our men made such shifte that by subtile meanes hee gatte out of the house of Audusta, and secretly went and hid himselfe behinde a very thicke bush, where at his pleasure, he might easily discry the ceremonies of the feast. They three that began the feast are named Iawas: and they are as it were three Priestes of the Indian lawe: to whome they giue credite and belife, partly because that by kinred they are ordpayned to bee ouer their Sacrifices,

and

The Indians
trimming of
themselves
with rich fe-
thers

Iawas are
their Priests.

and partly also because they bee so subtile Magicians that any Maigicians, thing that is lost is straightway recoured by their meanes. As gayne they are not onely reuerenced for these thinges, but also because they heale diseases by I wotte not what kinde of know-
 ledge and skill they haue. Those that ran so through the woods
 returned two dayes after : after their returne they began to
 daunce with a cheerefull courage in the middelt of the saye place,
 and to cheere by their good olde Indian fathers, which either by
 reason of their too great age, or by reason of their naturall indis-
 position and feeblenesse were not called vnto the feast. When
 all these daunces were ended, they fell on eating with such a
 greedinesse, that they seemed rather to deuour their meate then to
 eate it, for they had neither eaten nor drunke the day of the feast
 nor the two dayes following. Our men were not forgotten at this
 good cheere, for the Indians sent for them all thither, shewing
 themselves verie glad of their presence. While they remay-
 ned certayne time with the Indians a iuan of ours got a ponge
 boy for certayne trifles, and enquired of him what the Indians
 did in the wood during their absence : which boy made him vn-
 derstand by signes that the Iawas had made inuocations to Toya,
 and that by Magicall Characters they had made him come that
 they might speake with him and demanda diuers strange
 thinges of him, which for feare of the Iawas hee durst not vtter.
 They haue also many other ceremonies, which I will not here re-
 hearse for feare of molesting the reader with a matter of so small
 importance. When the feast therefore was finished our men
 returned vnto Charles Forte : where hauing remayned but a
 while their victualles began to waxe shorte, which forced them to
 haue recourse vnto their neighbours, and to pray them to succour
 the in that their necessitie : which gaue them part of al the victuals
 which they had and kepte no more vnto them selues then would
 serue to sowe their fieldes. They tolde them farther that for
 this cause it was needefull for them to retire themselves into the
 woodes, to liue of Mast and rootes vntill the time of Paruck,
 being as sope as might bee that they were not able any farther
 to ayd them. They gaue them also counsel to goe toward the coun-
 tries of king Couexis a man of might & renowne in this prouince,

Phisitions.

Inuocations
of the Iawas
or Priestes vn-
to Toya.Their victuals
sayle them.The Indians
maner of li-
uing in the
Winter time
of Mast and
rootes.King Couexis
mightie and
which renowned.

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King Ouade.

King Maccou.

Ouades coun-
trei in the ri-
uer Belle.

Tapistrie of
feathers.
White couer-
lets edged
with red
fringe.

which maketh his aboad toward the South abounding at all sea-
sons and replenished with such quantitie of mill, cozne, and beanes
that by his onely succour they might be able to liue a very long
time. But before they should come into his territories, they were
to repaie vnto a king called Ouade the brother of Conexis, which
in Mill, Beanes, and cozne was no lesse welthy, and withall is
very liberrall, and which would bee very ioyfull if hee might but
once see them. Our men perceauing the good relation which the
Indians made them of those two kings resolved to goe thither, for
they felt already the necessitie which oppressed them. Therefore
they made request vnto king Maccou, that it would please him to
giue them one of his subiectes to guide them the right way thi-
ther: whereunto he condescended very willingly, knowing that
without his fauour they should haue much adoe to bring their en-
terpryse to passe. Wherefore after they had giuen order for all
thinges necessary for the voyage, they put themselves to Sea,
and sayled so farre that in the end they came into the countrey
of Ouade, which they founde to bee in the Riuer Belle. Being
there arriued they perceaued a company of Indians which asone
as they knew of their being there came before them. Asone as
they were come neere them, their guides shewed them by signes
that Ouade was in this company, wherefore our men set for-
warde to salute him. And then two of his sonnes which were
with him, being goodly and strong men saluted them agayne
in very good sorte, and vsed very friendly intertainment on their
parte. The kinge immediately beganue to make an Oracion
in his Indian language of the great pleasure and contentment
which hee had to see them in that place, protesting that he would
become so lopall a friend of theirs hereafter, that hee would bee
their faithfull defendour against all them that would offer to
bee their enemies. After these speeches hee ledde them toward
his house, where hee sought to increate them very courteously.
His house was hanged about with Tapistrie of feathers of di-
uerse coulours the height of a pike. Moreover the place where
the kinge tooke his rest was couered with white Couerletes
embroydered with deuises of verie wittie and fine workman-
shippe, and fringed round about with a fringe dyed in the cou-
lour of Sharlate. They aduertised the kinge by one of the
guides

guides which they brought with them, howe that (having heard of his greate liberalitie) they had put to the Sea to come to beseech him to succour them with victuals in their great want and necessitie: and that in so doing, he should binde them all hereafter to remaine his faithfull friends and loyall defenders against all his enemies. This good Indian alosome readye to doe them pleasure, as they were to demaund it, commaunded his subiectes that they should fill our Pinnette with mil and beanes. Afterward he caused them to bring him five pieces of his capistray made like little couerlets, and gaue them to our men with so liberall a minde, as they easily percepued the desire which he had to become their friend. In recompence of all these giftes our men gaue him two cutting hookes and certaine other trisles, wherewith he helde himself greatly satisfied. This being done, our men took their leaue of the king, which for their farewell, sayd nothing else but that they should returne if they wanted victuals, and that they might assure themselves of him, that they should neuer want any thing that was in his power. Wherefore they embarked themselves, and sailed towards Charlesfort, which from this place might be some five and twenty leagues distant. But as our men thought themselves at their ease, and free from the dangers whereinto they had exposed themselves night and day in gathering together of victuals here & there: Loe, euen as they were asleepe, the fire caught in their lodgings with such furie, being increased by the wind, that the great roome that was built for them before our mens departure, was consumed in an instant, without being able to saue any thing sauing a very little of their munition. Whereupon our men being farre from all succours, found themselves in such extremitie, that without the ayde of almighty God, the onely searcher of the heartes and thoughtes of men, which neuer forsaketh those that seeke him in their afflictions, they had byn quite and clean out of all hope. For the next day betimes in the morning the king Audusta and king Maccou came thither, accompanied wth a very good companie of Indians, which knowing the misfortune, were very soyy for it. And then they vttered vnto their subiects the speedy diligence which they were to vse in building another house, shewing vnto them that the Frenchmen were their louing friends, and that they had made it euident vnto them by the giftes and presents which they had receiued: protesting that

The liberalitie
of king Ouade

Ouades coun-
trie 25 leagues
Southward frō
Charlesfort.

The fort set on
fire by casual-
tie.

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The fort reedified by the Sauages in the space of 12. houres.

Crocodiles.

Cypresses.

Their second journey to the country of Ouadé.

whoſoever put not his helping him unto the work withal his might, ſhould be eſteemed as impoſſible, and as one that had no good part in him, which the Sauages feare above all things. This was the occaſion that euerie man beganne to endeavour himſelfe in ſuch ſoyre, that in leſſe than twelue houres, they had begun and finiſhed a houſe which was very neere as great as the former. Which being ended, they returned home fully contented with a ſerue cutting hookes, and hatchets which they received of our men. Within a ſmall while after this miſchance, their victuals began to waie ſhort: and after our men had taken good deliberation, thought and be thought them ſelues againe, they founde that there was no better way for them then to returne agayne unto King Ouadé and Couexis his brother. Wherefore they reſolved to ſend thither ſome of their companie the next day following: which with an Indian Canoa ſayled vp into the country about tenne leagues: afterwarde they founde a very ſayre and great river of freſh water, which they ſayled not to ſearch out: they found therein a great number of Crocodils, which in greatneſſe paſſe thoſe of the river Nilus: mozeouer, all along the bankes thereof, there growe mighty high Cypreſſes. After they had ſtayed a ſmall while in this place, they purpoſed to followe their journey, helping themſelues ſo well with the tides, that without putting themſelues in danger of the continuall perill of the Sea, they came into the Country of Ouadé, of whom they were moſt courteouſly receyued. They aduertised him of the occaſion, wherefore they came againe to viſite him, and tolde him of the miſchance, which happened unto them ſince their laſt voyage: howe they had not onelie loſt their houſholde ſtuffe by caſualtie of fire, but alſo their victuals which hee had giuen them ſo bountifully: that for this cauſe they were ſo bolde as to come once againe unto him, to beſeech him to vouchſafe to ſuccour them in ſuch neede and neceſſitie. After that the king had vnderſtood their caſe, he ſent meſſengers unto his brother Couexis, to requeſt him vpon his behalfe to ſende him ſome of his mill and beanes: which thing he did: and the next day early in the morning, they were come againe with victualles, which the king cauſed to be bozne into their Canoa. Our men would haue taken their leaue of him finding themſelues moze than ſatiſfied with this liberalitie. But for that day he would

would not suffer them, but retayned them, and sought to make them the best cheere he could deuise. The next day very early in the morning, hee tooke them with him to shewe them the place where his coyne grew, and saide vnto them that they shoulde not want as long as all that mill did last. Afterwarde he gaue them a certaine number of exceeding faire pearles, and two stones of fine Christall, and certayne siluer oare. Our men forgot not to giue him certaine trifles in recompence of these presents, and inquired of him the place whence the siluer oare and the christall came. Hee made them answer, that it came tenne great dayes iourney from his habitation vpon within the countrey: and that the Inhabitantes of the Countrey did digge the same at the foote of certaine high mountaines, where they founde of it in very good quantitie. Being foyfull to vnderstande so good newes, and to haue come to the knowledge of that which they most desired, they tooke their leaue of the king, and returned by the same way, by which they came. Beholde therefore howe our men behaued themselves very well hitherto, although they had endured many great mishaps. But misfortune or rather the iust iudgement of God would haue it, that those which could not be overcome by fire nor water, shoulde be vndone by their owne selues. This is the common fashion of men, which cannot continue in one estate, and had rather to ouerthrowe themselves, than not to attempt some new thing daily. We haue infinite examples in the auncient histories, especially of the Romanes vnto which number, this litle handfull of men, being far from their countrey, and absent fro their countriemen, haue also added this present example. They entred therfore into partialities and dissensions which began about a souldier named Guernache, which was a deserter of the Frenchbands: which, as it was told me, was very cruelly handged by his owne Captaine, and for a small fault: which Captaine also vsing to threaten the rest of his souldiers which staid behind vnder his obedience, and peradventure, as it is to be presumed, were not so obediēt vnto him as they shoulde haue bin, was the cause that they fell into a mutiny, because that many times hee put his threatnings in execution: wherupon they so chased him, that at the last they put him to death. And the principall occasion that moued them thereto, was because hee degraded another souldier

Exceeding
faire pearles
fine Christall,
siluer oare.
The place
where christal
groweth in ve-
ry good quan-
tity ten dayes
iourney from
the riuer Belle
Note.

Mutinye a-
gainst the cap-
taine, and the
causes thereof.

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named La chere, (which he had banished) and because he had not performed his promise: for he had promised to send him victuals from eight dayes to eight daies, which thing he did not, but saide on the contrarie, that he would be glad to heare of his death. He said moreouer that hee woulde chastise others also, and vsed so euill sounding speeches, that honestly forbiddeth me to repeate them. The souldiers seeing his madnes to increase from day to day, and fearing to fall into the dangers of the other, resolved to kill him. Having executed their purpose, they went to seeke the Souldier that was banished, which was in a small Island distant from Charlesfort about three leagues, where they found him almost halfe dead for hunger. When they were come home againe, they assembled themselues together to choose one to be gouernour ouer them, whose name was Nicolas Barré, a man worthy of commendation, and one which knew so well to quite himselfe of his charge, that all rancour and dissention ceased among them, and they liued peaceably one with another. During this time, they beganne to builde a small Pinnesse, with hope to returne into Fraunce, if no succours came vnto them as they expected from day to day. And though there were not a man among them that had any skill, notwithstanding necessitie, which is the maistrresse of all sciences, taught them the wayes to builde it. After that it was finished, they thought of nothing else sauing how to furnish it with all thinges necessary to vndertake the voyage. But they wanted those thinges that of all other were most needfull, as corbage and sailes, without which the enterprise could not come to effect. Having no meanes to recouer these thinges, they were in worse case then at the first, and almost ready to fall into despair. But that good God, which neuer forsaketh the afflicted, did succour them in this necessity. As they were in these perplexities, king Audusta and Maccou came to them, accompanied with two hundred Indians at the least, whom our Frenchmen went sooth to meete withal, and shewed the king in what neede of corbage they stood, who promised them to returne within two dayes, and to bring so much as should suffice to furnish the Pinnesse with tackling. Our men being pleased with these good newes and promises bestowed vpon them certaine cutting hookes and shirtes. After their departure our men sought all meanes to recouer rosen in the woodes, wherein they cut the Pine trees round about, out of which they drew

Captaine Albert slain by his owne souldiers.

Nicolas Barré chosen Captaine.

A new Brigantine built in Florida.

byew sufficient reasonable quantitie to bray the beffel. Also they gathered a kind of mosse which groweth on the trees of this countrey, to serue to calke the same withall. There now wanted nothing but sayles, which they made of their owne shirtes and of their sheetes. Within few dayes after, the Indian kinges returned to Charlesfort with so good stoze of corpage, that there was found sufficient for tackling of the small Pinnelle. Our men as glad as might bee, vled great liberality towards them, and at their leauing of the countrey, lest them all their marchandise that remayned, leauing them thereby so fully satisfied that they departed from them with all the contentation of the world. They went forthward therefore to finishe the Bygandine, and vled so speedie diligence, that within a shorte time afterwarde they made it readie furnished with all thinges. In the meane season the winde came so fit for their purpose that it seemed to inuite them to put to the Sea: which they did without delay after they had set all their thinges in order. But befoze they departed they embarked their artillarie, their forge, and other munitions of warre which Captaine Ribault had left them, and then as much mill as they coulde gather together. But being drunken with the too excessiue ioy, which they had conceiued for their returning into Fraunce, or rather deppriued of all foresight and consideration, without regarding the inconstancie of the winds, which change in a moment, they put themselves to sea, and with so slender victualles, that the end of their enterprise became unlucky and vnfortunate. For after they had sayled the third parte of their way, they were surprisid with calmes which did so much hinder them, that in thzee weeks they sayled not aboue fize and twentie leagues. During this time their victuals consumed, and became so short, that euery man was constrained to eate not past twelue graines of mill by the day, which may be in value as much as twelue peason. Nea and this felicitie lasted not long: for their victuals failed them altogether at once: and they had nothing for their more assured refuge but their shoes and leather ierkins which they did eate. Touching their beuerage, some of them drank the Sea water, others did drinke their owne vyne: and they remayned in such desperate necessity a very long space, during the which, parte of them died for hunger: besides this extreme famine, which did so gricuously oppress them, they fell euery minure of an houre out of all hope euer

Rosen to bray
ships.
Mosse to calke
ships.

Cordage for
tackle.

They put to
the sea with-
out sufficient
victuals.

Their victuals
vteily consu-
med.

They drinke
their vrine for
want of fresh
water.

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to see Fraunce againe, in so much that they were constrained to cast the water continually out that on all sides entered into their Barke. And euery day they fared worse and worse: for after they had eaten by their shoes and their letherge Jerkins, there arose so boysterous a winde and so contrary to their course, that in the turning of a hande the waues filled their vessell halfe full of water and bzused it vpon the one side. Being nowe more out of hope then euer to escape out of so extreame perill they cared not for casting out of the water which nowe was almost readie to drowne them. And as men resolved to die, euery one fell downe backward, and gaue themselves ouer altogether vnto the will of the waues. When as one of them a little hauing taken hart vnto him declared vnto them howe little way they had to sayle, assuring them that, if the winde held, they should see land within thre dayes. This man did so incourage them, that after they had throwne the water out of the Pinnesle they remayned thre dayes without eating or drinke, except it were of the Sea water. When the time of his promise was expired they were more troubled then they were before, seeing they could not discry any lande. Wherefore in this extreme despaire certayne among them made this motion, that it was better that one man onely should dye, then that so many men should perish: they agreed therefore that one should dye to sustaine the others. Which thinge was executed in the person of La Chere, of whom we haue spoken heretofore, whose fleshe was deuised equally amongst his fellowes: a thing so pittfull to recite, that my pen is loth to write it. After so long time and tedious trauels God of his goodnesse vsing his accustomed fauour changed their sorrow into ioy, and shewed vnto them the sight of lande. Whereof they were so exceeding glad by the pleasure caused the to remayne a long time as men without sense: whereby they let the Pinnesle stote this and that way without holding any right way or course. But a final English barke boarded his vessel, in which there was a Frenchman which had been in the first voyage into Florida, who easily knewe them, and spake vnto them, & after ward gaue them meat and drinke. Incontinently they recouered their naturall courages, & declared vnto him at large al their nauigation. The English men consulted a long while what were best to be done: and in fine they resolved to put on land those that were most feeble, and to carry the rest vnto the Queene

Extreme famine.

The French succoured by an English Barke.

of Florida.

17

Queene of Englande, which purposed at that time to sende into Florida. Thus you see in briefe that which happened unto them which Capteaine Iohn Ribault had left in Florida, And nowe will I goe forwarde with the discourse of mine owne voyage.

It seemeth he
meaneth the
voyage intended
by Struble

*The ende of the first voyage of
Iohn Ribault into Florida.*

E 2

The

¶ *The second voyage vnto Florida, made*
 and written by Captaine Laudonniere, which
 fortified and inhabited there two Sommers
 and one whole VVinter.



After our arriual at Dicpe, at our comming home, from our first voyage (which was the twentieth of July a thousand five hundred sixtie and one) wee found the ciuill warres begun, which was in parte the cause why our men were not succoured, as Captaine Iohn Ribault had promised them: whereof it followed that Captaine Albert was killed by his souldiers, & the countrey abandoned, as heretofore we haue sufficiently discoursed, & as it may moze at large bee vnderstood by those men which were there in person. After the peace was made in Fraunce, my Lord Admirall de Chastillon, shewed vnto the king, that he heard no newes at all of y men which Captaine Iohn Ribault had left in Florida, & that it were pity to suffer them to perish. In which respect the king was content he should cause three ships to be furnished, y one of sixe score tuns, the other of a 100. and the third of 60. to seeke them out, and to succour them. My Lord Admirall therefore, being well informed of the faithful seruice which I had done, as wel vnto his maiesty as to his predecessors kings of Fraunce, aduertised the king how able I was to do him seruice in this voyage, which was the cause that he made me chief captain ouer these 3. ships, & charged me to depart wth diligence to perform his comendement, which for mine own part I would not gainsay, but rather thinking my self happy to haue bene chose out among such an infinite number of others, which in my iudgment were very wel able to haue quited theselues in this charge, I embarked my self at new haue the 22. of April 1564. & sayled so, y we fel ncere vnto the coast of England: And then I turned towards the South, to sayle directly to the fortunate Islands, at this present called the Canaries, one of which called the Ile Savage, (because as I thinke it is altogether without inhabitantes) was the first that our shippes passed. Sayling therefore on forwarde, wee landed the next day in the Ile of Teneriffe, oetherwise called the Pike, because that in the middest thereof there is an exceeding high mou-

The ciuill wars the cause why the Frenchme were not supplied, which were left behinde in their first voyage.

Laudonniers second voyage to Florida with 3. ships the 22. of April 1564.

The Ile of Teneriffe or the Pike,

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caine, neere as high as that of Etna, which riseth by right like a pike, into the top wherof no man can go by but from the middest of May vntill the middest of August, by reason of the ouer great colde which is there all the rest of the yeere : which is a woonderfull strange thing, considering that it is not past seuen and twentie degrees and a halfe distant from the Equator. We sawe it all couered ouer with snowe, although it were then but the fift of May. The inhabitantes in this Isle being heretofore pursued by the Spaniards, retired themselves into this mountaine, where for a space they made warre with them, and woulde not submit themselves vnto their obedience, neither by foule nor faire meanes, they dispayned so much y^e losse of their Island. For those which went thither on the Spaniards behalfe, left their carcases there, so that not so much as one of them returned home to bying netues. Notwithstanding in the end, the inhabitants, not able to liue in that place according to their nature, or for want of suche thinges, as were necessarie for the commoditie of their liuelihoope, did all die there. After I had furnished my selfe with some freshe water, very good and excellent, which sprang out of a rocke at the foot of this mountayne, I continued my course towarde the West, wherein the windes fauoured me so well, that fiftene dayes after our shippes arriued safe and sounde at the Antilles : and going on land at the Isle of Martinica one of the first of them, the next day wee arriued at Dominica, twelue leagues distant from the former. Dominica is one of the fairest Islandes of the West, full of hilles, and of very good smell. Whose singularities desiring to know as we passed by, & seeking also to refresh our selues wth fresh water I made y^e mariners cast anker, after we had sayled about half along y^e coast therof. As soone as wee had cast Anker, two Indians inhabitantes of that place sayled toward vs in two Canoaes full of a fruit of great excellencie which they call Ananas. As they approached vnto our barke, there was one of them which being in some misdoubt of vs, went backe againe on land, and fled his way with as much speed as he could possibly. Which our men perceiued, and entered with diligence into the other Canoa, wherein they caught the poore Indian & brought him vnto me. But the poore fellow became so astonied in beholding vs, that he knew not which way to behaue himselfe, because that (as afterward I vnderstood) hee feared that he was fallen

The Isle of
Martinica.
Dominica
an Island.

Ananas a
fruite of great
excellencie.

fallen into the Spaniard hands, of whom he had beene taken once before, and which, as he shewed vs, had cut of his stones. At leng th this pooze Indian was assured of vs, and discoursed vnto vs of many things, wherof we receaued very smal pleasure, because we vnderstood not his mind but by his signes. The he desired me to giue him leaue to depart, & promised me y he would bring me a thousand presents, whereunto I agreed on condition that hee would haue patience vntill the next day when I purposed to goe on land, where I suffered him to depart after I had giuen him a shirt, and certain small trifles, wherewith he departed very well content with vs. The place where we went on shoze was hard by a very hie Roche out of which there ran a litle riuer of sweet and excellent good water: by which riuer we stayed certayne dayes to discouer the things which were woꝛthy to bee seen, & traficked daily with the Indians: which aboue all things besought vs that none of our men should come neere their lodgings noꝛ their Gardens, otherwise that we should giue them great cause of ielosie, and that in so doing wee should not want of their fruit which they call Ananas, whereof they offered vs very liberally, receiuing in recompence certaine things of small value. This notwithstanding it hapned on a day that certaine of my men, desirous to see some new things in these strange countries, walked through the woods: and following still the litle riuers side, they espied two Serpents of exceeding bignesse, which went side by side ouerthwart the way my soldiers went before them, thinking to let them from going into the woods: but the serpents nothing at all astonished with these gestures glaunched into the bushes with fearefull hissings, foꝛ all which my men drew their swoꝛdes and killed them, and found them afterward nine great foote long, and as bigge as a mans legge. During this combat, certaine others moze vndiscreete went and gathered their Ananas in the Indians Gardens, trampling through them without any discretion: and net therewithall contented they went toward their dwellings, whereat the Indians were so much offended, that with ut regarding any thing they rushed vpon them and discharged their shot so that they hit one of my men named Martin Chauueau, which remayned behinde. Wee coulde not knowe whether hee were killed on the place, oꝛ whether he were taken prisoner: foꝛ those of his company had inough to doe to saue themselves

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selues without thinking of their companion. Whereof Monsur de Ottigny my Lieutenant being aduertised, sent vnto me to know whether I thought good that he shuld lay an ambush for the Indians which had either taken or killed our man, or whether hee should goe directly to their dwellings to knowe the truth. I sent vnto him, after good deliberation hereupon, that hee should not attempt any thing and that for diuers occasions: but contrariwise that he should embarke himself with all diligence, and consequently all they that were on land: which hee did with speede. But as he sayled toward our shippes he perceiued a long the shoze a great number of Indians which beganne to charge them with their Arrowes: he for his part discharged stroze of shotte against them, yet was not able to hurte them, or by any meanes to surpriise them: for which cause he quite forsooke them, & came vnto our ship. Where staying vntill the next day morning we sette sayle following our wonted course, and keeping the same, we discovered diuerse Isles conquered by the Spaniards, as the Isles of S. Christopher, & of S. Saintes, of Monserrada, and la Rotonda: Afterward we passed betwene Languilla and la Negada, sayling toward New Fraunce, where we arriued fiftene dayes afterward, to witte on a Thursday the two and twentieth of Iune about thre or foure of the clock in the morning, and landed neere vnto a little Riuer which is thirtie degrees distant from the Equator, and ten leagues about Cape Francois drawing toward the South, and about thirtie leagues about the Riuer of May. After we had strooken sayle and cast Anchor a thwart the Riuer, I determined to goe on shoze to discover y same. Therefore being accompanied with Monsur de Ottigny, with Monsur de Arlac mine Ensigne, & a certaine number of Gentlemen and souldiers I embarked my selfe about thre or foure of the clocke in the evening. And being arriued at the mouth of the Riuer I caused the Chanell to be sounded, which was found to be very shallow, although that farther within the same y water was there found reasonable deepe, which separateth it selfe into two great armes, whereof one runneth toward the South and the other toward the North. Having thus searched the Riuer I went on lande to speake with the Indians which wayted for vs vpon the shoze which at our comming on land, came before vs, crying with a loud voyce in their Indian language, Antipola, Bonassou, which is

His arriual in
Florida the 22
of Iune 1564.

Cape Francois being betweene the
riuer of Dolphins and
the riuer of May maketh
the distance
thirty leagues
about, which
is but ten
leagues ouer
land.

is as much to say, as, brother, friend, or some such like thing. After they had made very much of vs, they shewed vs their Paracouffy, that is to say, their king and gouernour, to whom I presented certaine copes wherewith he was wel pleased. And for mine own part I praise God continually, for the great loue which I haue found in these Sauages, which were soyy for nothing, but that the night approached, and made vs retire vnto our shippes. For though they deuoured by all meanes to make vs carry with them, and that they shewed by signes the desire they had to present vs with some rare things, yet neuerthelesse for many iust and reasonable occasions I would not stay on those all night: but excusing my selfe for al their offers, I embarked my selfe againe and returned toward my ships. Howbeit, before my departure, I named this riuer, the riuer of Dolphins, because that at mine arriuall, I sawe there a great number of dolphins which were playing in the mouth thereof. The next day the thye and twentieth of this moneth (because that toward the South I had not found any commodious place for vs to inhabite, and to build a fort) I gaue commaundement to weigh anchor, and to hoyle our sayles to sayle toward the riuer of Maye, where we arriued two dayes after, and cast anchor, afterwarde going on land, with some number of Gentlemen and Souldiers to knowe for a certaintie the singularities of this place, we espied the Paracouffy of the countrey, which came towards vs (this was the very same y we saw in the voyage of Captaine Iohn Ribault) which hauing espied vs, cried very farre of, Antipola, Antipola, and being so ioyful that he could not containe himselfe, he came to meet vs accompanied then with two of his sonnes, as faire & mighty persons as might be found in all the world, which had nothing in their mouthes but this word, Amy, Amy: that is to say, friend, friend: yea and knowing those which were there in the first voyage, they went principally to them to vse this speech vnto them. There was in their trayne a great number of men and women, which still made very much of vs, and by euident signes made vs to vnderstand how glad they were of our arriual. This good entertainment past, the Paracouffy prayed me to go to see the piller which we had erected in the voyage of Iohn Ribault (as we haue declared heretofore) as a thing which they made great account of. Hauing yeelded vnto him and being come to the place where it was set vp we found

The great loue
& curtesie of
the Floridians;

The riuer of
Dolphins, cal-
led Seloy by
the Sauages,
Iune 23.

Their arriual
at the riuer of
Maye, the 22. of
Iune.

The Historie

The pillar set
vp before by
Ribault crow-
ned with gar-
lands of Lau-
rell and inui-
roned with
small paniers
full of corne
worshiped
by the sau-
ges.
Paracouffy
Satourioua.

A Wedge of
Silver.

the same crowned with crownes of Bay, & at the foote thereof many little baskets full of *Opyl* which they call in their language *Tapaga Tapola*. Then when they came thither they killed the same wth great reuerence & besought vs to do the like, which we would not deny the, to the end we might draw them to be more in friendship with vs. This done *Paracouffy*ooke me by the hand, as if he had desire to make me vnderstand some great secrets, and by signes shewed me very well by within the riuer the limits of his dominion, & said that he was called *Paracouffy Satourioua*, which is as much as king *Satourioua*. His children haue the selfe same title of *Paracouffy*: The eldest is named *Athore*, a man, I dare say, perfect in beautie, wisdom, and honest sobrietie, shewing by his modest grauitie that he deserueth the name which he beareth besides that he is gentle and tractable. After we we had sojourned a certayne space with them, the *Paracouffy* prayed one of his sonnes to present vnto me a wedge of silver, which hee did and that with a good will: in recompence whereof I gaue him a cutting hooke & some other better present: wherewith he seemed to be very well pleased. Afterward we tooke our leaue of them, because the night approached, and then returned to lodge in our ships. Being allured with this good entertainment I sayled not the next day to embarke my selfe agayne with my *Lieutenant Ottigni* and a number of souldiers to returne toward the *Paracouffy* of the Riuer of May, which of purpose wayted for vs in the same place, where the day before we conferred with him. We found him vnder the shadow of an Arbour accompanied with fourescore Indians at the least, and apparelled at that time after the Indian fashion, to witte, with a great *Partes* skin dressed like *Chamoys* and painted with deuises of strang and diuers colours, but of so liuely a portrature and representing antiquitie with rules so iustly compassed, that there is no painter so exquisite that could finde fault therewith: the naturall disposition of this strange people is so perfect and well guided, that without any ayde and fauour of artes, they are able by the helpe of nature onelie to content the eye of artizans, yea euen of those which by their industrie are able to aspire vnto thinges most absolute. When I aduertised *Paracouffy Satourioua*, that my desire was to discouer farther by into the riuer, but that this shoulde bee with such diligence that I would come againe vnto him very speedily: wherewith he was content

tent, promising to stay for me in the place where hee was: and for an earnest of his promise, he offered me his goodly skinne, which I refused then, and promised to receiue it of him at my returne. For my part I gaue him certaine small trifles, to the intent, to retayne him in our friendship. Departing from thence, I had not sayled thre leagues by the riuer, stil being followed by y^e Indians, which coster me along the riuer, crying still, Amy, Amy, that is to say, friend, friend: but I discovered an hill of meane height, neere which I went on land, hard by the fields that were sowed with mil, at one corner whercof there was an house builte for their lodging, which keepe and garde the mill: for there are such numbers of *Cornishe* Groslea, choughes in this countrey, which continually deuour and spoile the mill, that the Indians are constrained to keep & watch it, otherwise they should be decreaued of their haruest. I rested my selfe in this place for certayne howers, & commanded Monsur De. Otignie and my sergeant to enter into the woods to search out the dwellings of the Indians: where, after they had gone a while, they came vnto a Parish of Reeds, where finding their way to be stoppes, they rested vnder the shadow of a migtie Bay tree to refresh themselves a litle, and to resolute which way to take. When they discovered, as it were on the sodaine, fise Indians halfe hidden in the woods, which seemed somewhat to distrust our men, vntill they said vnto them in y^e Indian language Antipola Bonassou, to the end that vnderstanding their speech, they might come vnto vs moze boldly, which they did incontinently. But because they sawe, that the foure that went last bare vp the traine of the skin wherewith hee that went foremost was apparelled, our men imagined that the foremost must needs be some man of greater qualitie then the rest, seeing that withall they called him Paracoussy, Paracoussy, wherefore some of our compaignie went towards him, and vsing him courtesie shewed him Monsur De Ottigny their lieutenāt, for whom they had made an arbour with Bay and Palme boughes after y^e India fashion, to y^e end y^e by such signes y^e sauages might think y^e the Frenchmen had comparied to such as they at other times. The India Paracoussy drew neere to y^e French, & began to make him a long oratiō, which tended to no other end, but y^e he besought y^e Frenchmen very earnestly to come & see his dwelling & his parents, which they graunted him, & straight for pledge of better amity, hee gaue vnto lieutenant Ottigni, the very skin

Monsur de
Ottigni.

The currese
of the Florida
ans to the
French,

The Historie

skinned, that he was clad withall. Then he tooke him by the hande,
 leading him right toward the marishes, ouer which the Paracouilly,
 Monsieur Ottigni, and certaine other of our men were bozne vpon
 the Indians shoulders: and the rest which could not passe because
 of the mire and reedes, went through the woods, and followed stil a
 narrow path which led them forth vntil they came vnto the Para-
 couillyes dwelling: out of which there came about fiftie Indians to
 receiue our men gallantly, and to feast them after their manner. Af-
 ter which they brought at their entraunce a great vessell of earch,
 made after a strange fashon full of fountaine water cleere and
 very excellent. This vessell was bozne by an Indian, and there was
 another youmger which bare of this water in another little vessell
 of wood, and presented thereof to euery one to drinke, obseruing
 in doing the same, a certaine order and reuerence, which hee made
 to each of them, to whom he gaue drinke. Our thirst well quenched
 by this meane, and our men being sufficiently refreshed, the Para-
 couilly brought them to his fathers lodging, one of the oldest men
 that liued on the earth. Our men regarding his age, began to make
 much of him, vsing this speech, Amy, Amy, that is to say, friend,
 friende, whereat y^e old ster shewed himselte very glad. Afterwarde
 they questioned with him concerning the course of his age, wher-
 vnto he made answere, shewing y^e he was the first liuing originall, frō
 whence 5. generations were descended, as he shewed vnto thē by ano-
 ther old mā that sat directly ouer against him, which far exceeded
 him in age. And this man was his father, which seemed to be rather
 a dead carcasle then a liuing body. For he had his sinewes, his veins
 his artiers, his bones, and other parts, appearing so cleerely throught
 his skin, that a mā might easely tel thē, & discern them one from an-
 other. Also his age was so great, that y^e good man had lost his sight, &
 could not speak one onely word but wth exceeding great paine. Mon-
 sieur de Ottigni hauing seen so strāge a thing, turned to the younger
 of these 2. old men, praying him to vouchsafe to answere him to that
 which he remāded touching his age. Then the old man called a cō-
 pany of Indians, and striking twise vpon his thigh, and laying his
 hande vpon two of them, he shewed him by signes, that these two
 were his sons: againe smiting vpon their thighes, he shewed him of
 others not so old, which were y^e childre of the 2. first, which he continu-
 ed in the same manner vntil the fiftie generation. But though this
 old

old man had his father aliue moze old than himselfe, and that both of them did weare their haire very long and as white as was possible: yet it was tolde them, that they might yet liue thirtie or fortye yeeres moze by the course of nature: although the younger of them both was not lesse then two hundred and fiftie yeeres olde. After hee had ended his communication, hee commaunded two young Eagles to be giuen to our men, which he had bred vp for his pleasure, in his house. He caused also little Paniere made of Palme leaues full of gourds red and blew to be deliuered vnto them. For recompence of which presents he was satisfied with French toyes. The two old men caused our men to be guided backe againe to the place from whence they came, by the young Parracoussy which had brought them thither. And hauing taken leaue of the Paracoussy they came and sought me out in the place where I stayed, and rehearsed vnto me all that they had seene, praying me also that I would reward their guide, which so frankly and heartily had receiued them into his house, which I would not saye to doe by any meanes. Now was I determined to search out the qualities of the Hill. Therfore I went right to the top thereof, where we found nothing else but Cedars, Palme, and Baytrees of so soueraine odour, & Baulme smelleth nothing like in comparison. The trees were environed round about wth Vines bearing Grapes in such quantity that the number would suffice to make the place habitable. Beside this fertilitie of the soyle for vines, a man may see Esquine wreathed about the shrubbes in great quantitie. Touching the pleasure of the place, the Sea may be seene plaine and open from it, and moze then sixe great leagues of, neere the riuer Belle a man may beholde the meadowes, deuided asunder into Isles and Illets enterlacing one another: by which the place is so pleasant, that those which are melancholike would be enforced to change their humour. After I had stayed there a while, I embarked againe my people to saile towards the mouth of the Riuer, where we found the Paracoussy which according to his promise wayted for vs. Wherefore to content him we went on shore and did him that reuerence that on our part was requisite: Then he gaue me the skin so richly painted, & I recompensed him with somewhat of our marchandise. I forgot not to demand of him the place whence the wedge of silver came which he had giuen me before: whereunto he made me a very sub-

Sauages in
Florida of 250.
yeeres old.
Eagles in Florida.

Ceders,
Palmes, bayes
exceeding
sweete.

Esquine
drugge excel.
lent against
the pockes.

The Historie

Syluer certayn
dayes iournie
vp within the
riuer of May.

Thimogoua
mortal eni-
mies to Satou-
rioua,

The riuer of
Seine.
The riuer of
Some.

The curtesie of
the Paracoulli
of the riuer of
Some.

daye and sweare, which notwithstanding I vnderstood not, which he well perceiued. And then hee shewed me by euident signes that all of it came from a place moze within the riuer by certayne dayes iournies from this place, and declared vnto vs that at þ which they had thereof they gat it by force of armes of the inhabitants of this place named by them Thimogoua, their most auncient and naturall enemies, as hee largely declared. Whereupon when I saue with what affection he spake, when he pronounced Thimogoua, I vnderstood what hee would saie. And to bring my selfe moze into his fauour I promised him to accompany him with all my force, if he would fight against them: which thing pleased him in such sort that from thence forth, he promised himselfe the victorie of them, and assured me that he would make a voyage thither within a short space, would cause store of pill to be prepared, and would commaund his men to make ready their bowes, and furnish themselves with such store of arrowes, that nothing should be wanting to giue battayle to Thimogoua. In fine he prayed me very earnestly not to faile of my promise, and in so doing, hee hoped to procure me gold and siluer in such good quantitie that my affayres should take effecte according to mine own and his desire. The matter thus fully resolved vpon, I tooke my leaue of him to returne vnto my ships, where after we had rested our selues all the night following we hopled sayles the next day very early in the morning, and sayled toward the Riuer of Seine, distant from the Riuer of May about foure leagues: and there continuing our course toward the North, we arriued at the mouth of Some, which is not past fixe leagues distant from the Riuer of Seine: where we cast Anker, and went on shoze to discouer that place, as we had done the rest. There we were graciously and courteously receiued of the Paracoulli of the countrey, which is one of the tallest men and best proportioned that may be founde. His wife sate by him, which besides her Indian beautie, wherewith she was greatly endewed, had so vertuous a countenance & modest grauitie, that there was not one amongst vs but did greatly commend her, she had in her trayne fife of her daughters of so good grace and so wel brought vp, that I easily perswaded my selfe that their mother was their Mistresse, and had taught them wel and straightly to preferue their honestie. After that þ Paracoulli had receiued vs, as I haue said, he commaunded his

his wife to present me with a certaine number of bullets of silver, Bullets of silver. for his owne parte he presented me with his Bowe and his Ar-
rowes, as he had done unto Captayne John Ribault in our first
voyage, which is a signe of perpetuall amitie and aliance with
those which they honour with such a kinde of present. In our dis-
coursing with one another wee entred into speech as touching the
exercise of armes. Then the Paracoussy caused a Corselet to be
set on end, and prayed me to make a prooffe of our Parkubuskes
and their bowes: but this prooffe pleased him very little, for assoone
as he knew that our Parkubuskes did easily perce that which al the
foyce of their bowes could not hurte, he seemed to be soyle, musing
with himselfe how this thing might be done. Neuerthelesse going
about to dissemble in his mind, that which his countenance could not
doe by any meanes, he began to fall into another matter, and pray-
ed vs very earnestly to stay with him that night in his house or
lodging, affirming that no greater happinesse could come unto
him then our long aboad, which he desired to recompence with a
thousand presents. Neuerthelesse we could not graunt him this
poynt, but tooke our leaue of him, to returne to our ships: Where
soone after I caused al my company to be assembled with the mai-
sters and Pilots of my shippes to consult together of the place
whereof we should make choyse to plant our habitation. First I
let them vnderstand, how none of them were ignozant, that the
parte which was towarde the Cape of Florida, was altogether
amarish Countrey, and therefore vnprofitable for our inhabitati-
on: A thing which could yeeld neither profit to the king nor any
contentment or pleasure to vs, if peraduenture we would inhabite
there. On the other side if we passed farther towarde the North
to seeke out Port Royall, it would bee neither verpe profitable
nor conuenient: at the least if wee would giue credit to the reporte
of them which remayned there a long time, although the Hauens
were one of the fayrest of the West Indies: but that in this case
the question was not so much of the beautie of the place, as
of thinges necessary to sustayne life. And that at our first inhabi-
ting it was muche moze needefull for vs to plant in places
plentifull of victualle, then in goodly Hauens, saye deepe
and pleasant to the vewe, In consideration whereof that I was
of opinion, if it seemed good unto them to seate our selues

Laudonieres
consultation
with his com-
pany where
it might be
best for them
to plant.

The Historie

Gold and sil-
uer found at
the riuer of
May.

Iune the 29.

The vale of
Laudonniere.

An Hermo-
phrodite.

about the riuer of May: seing also that in our first voyage we found the same onely among all the rest to abound in Maiz and cozne, besides the gold and siluer that was found there: a thing that put me in hope of some happie discovery in time to come. After that I had proposed these things euery one gaue his opinion thereof: and in fine all resolved, namely those which had bene with me in the first voyage, that it was expedient to seate themselves rather on the riuer of May, then on any other, vntill they might heare newes out of Fraunce. This point thus being agreed vpon wee sayled toward the riuer, and vsed such diligence, that with the fauour of the windes we arriued there the morrow after about the break of day, which was on a Thursday the 29. of the moneth of Iune. Hauing cast Anker, I embarked al my stuffe and the soldiers diuers of my company, to sayle right toward the opening of the riuer: wherein we entred a good way by, and found a creake of a resonable bignesse, which inuited vs to refresh our selues a little, while we reposed our selues there. Afterward we went on shoze to seeke out a place plaine without trees, which wee perceiued from the creeke. But because we found it not very commodious for vs to inhabite there: we determined to returne vnto the place which we had discovered befoze, when we had sayled by the Riuer. This place is loyning to a mountayne, and it seemed vnto vs moze fit and commodious to builde a fortreasse, then that where we were last. Therefore we tooke our way towards the forrests being guided therein by the young Paracoussy which had led vs befoze vnto his fathers lodging. Afterward we found a large plaine couered with high pinetrees distant a little one from y other: vnder which we perceiued an infinite number of Stagges which bayed amidst the plaine, a thwarte the which we passed: then we discovered a little hill adioyning vnto a great vale very greene and in foyme flat: wherein were the sayrest medowes of the world and grasse to feed cattell. Mozeouer it is inuironed with an infinite number of brooks of fresh water, and high woods, which make the vale moze delectable to the eye. After I had taken the vewe thereof at mine ease, I named it at the request of our souldiers the vale of Laudonniere. Thus we went forwarde. Anon hauing gon a little forwarde, wee met an Indian woman of tall stature, which also was an Hermophrodite who came befoze vs with a great vessel full of cleere fountaine

taine water, wherewith she greatly refreshed vs. For we were exceedingly fainte by reason of the ardent heate which molested vs as we passed through those high woods. And I beleene that without the succour of that Indian Hermaphrodite, or rather if it had not been for the great desire which we had to make vs resolute of our selues we had taken vp our lodging all night in y^e wood. Being therefore refreshed by this meane, we gathered our spices together, & marching with a cheerefull courage, we came to the place which wee had chosen to make our habitation in: whereon at that instant neere the Riuers bynke we strowed a number of boughes & leaues to take our rest on them the night following, which we found exceeding sweete, because of the payne which the day before we had taken in our trauell. On the morrow about the break of day I commaunded a trumpet to be sounded, that being assembled we might giue God thanks for our fauorable and happie arriuall. There we sang a Psalmine of thanksgiuing vnto God, beseeching him that it would please him of his grace to continue his accustomed goodnesse toward vs his pooze seruants, and ayde vs in al our enterpises, that all might turne to his glorie, & the aduancement of our king. The prayers ended euery man began to take courage. Afterward hauing measured out a piece of ground in forme of a triangle wee endeouored our selues of all sides, some to hying earth some to cut fagots, and others to rayse and make the ramppye, for there was not a man that had not either a shouel, or cutting hook, or hatchet aswel to make the ground plaine by cutting down the trees, as for the building of the Fort, which we did hasten with such cheerefulnesse that within few dayes the effect of our diligence was apparant: In which meane space the Paracoussy Satourious our neerest neighbour, and on whose ground we built our fort, came vsually accompanied with his two sonnes and a great number of Indians to offer to do vs al curtesie. And I likewise for my part bestowed diuers of our trifles frākly on him to thend he might knowe y^e goodwill which we bare him, & therby make him more desirous of our friendship, in such sort y^e as y^e dayes increased so our amity & friendship increased also: After y^e our fort was brought into forme, I began to build a grange to retire my munition, & things necessary for y^e defence of y^e fort: praying y^e Paracoussy y^e it would please him to commaund his subiects, to make vs a conering of palme leaues, & this to thend y^e when that was done I might unreight my ships, & put

They began their planting with prayer to God.

In Florida they couer their house with palme leaues.

The Historie

The forme of
the Fort Ca-
roline
The West side.

The South
side.

High building
is not good
for this coun-
trei.

Nota.

Caroline.

under couerture those things that were in them. Sodainely the Parracously commaunded in my presence all the Indians, of his company to dyelle the next day morning so good a number of Palme leaues, that the grange was covered in lesse then two dayes: so that businesse was finished. For in the space of those two dayes, the Indians neuer ceased fro working, some in fetching Palme leaues, others in enterlacing of them: in such sorte that their kings commaundement was executed as he desired. Our Fort was built in forme of a triangle, The side toward the West, which was toward the land, was enclosed with a litle trench and rayled with turues made in forme of a Battlement of nine foote high: the other side which was toward the Riuer was enclosed with a Pallisado of planches of timber after the maner that Gabions are made. On y^e South side there was a kind of bastion within which I caused an house for the munition to be built: it was all builded with fagots and sand, sauing about two or thre foote high with turues wherof the battlements were made. In the middelt I caused a great court to be made of eighteene pales long and broad, in the middelt wherof on the one side drawing toward the South I builded a Corps de gard, and an house on the other side toward the North, which I caused to be rayled somewhat to high: for within a shote while after the winde beat it downe: and experience taught me, that we may not build with high stages in this countrey, by reason of the winds whereunto it is subiect. One of the sides that inclosed my court, which I made very sayre and large, reached vnto the grange of my munitions: and on the other side towards the Riuer was mine own lodging, round about the which were galleries all covered. The principall dooze of my lodging was in the midst of the great place, and the other was towards the Riuer. A good distance from the Fort I built an Ouen, to auoyd the daunger of fier, because the houses are of Palme leaues, which will soone bee burnt, after the fier catcheth hold of them, so that with much adoe a man shall haue leasure to quench them. Loe here in breefe the description of our Fortresse, which I named Caroline in the honour of our Prince king Charles. After we were furnished with y^e which was most necessary, I would not lose a minute of an houre, without employing of the same in some vertuous exercise: therefore I charged Monsieur de Ottigni my Lieutenent, a man in truth woorthy all honour for his honestie and vertue, to search vp within the

the riuer what this Thimogoua might be, whereof the Paracoussy Satourioua had spoken to vs so often at our coming on shore. For execution hereof the Paracoussy gaue him two Indians for his guides, which taking vpon them to lead him in this voyage seemed to goe vnto a wedding, so desirous they were to fight with their enemies. Being embarked they hoysed sayle and hauing sayled about twentie leagues, the Indians which still looked on this side and that side to espie some of their enemies, discovered three Canoes. And immediately they began to crie Thimogoua, Thimogoua, and spake of nothing else but to hasten forward to goe to fight wth them: which the Captayne seemed to be willing to doe, to content them. When they came to boorde them, one of the Indians gat holde of an Halbert, another of a Coutelas in such a rage that hee would haue leapt into the water to haue fought with them alone. Neuertheless Ottigny would not let them doe it, for while he differed to aboord them he gaue the others respite to turne the prooes of their Canoes toward the shore and so to escape into the woods. Againe the meaning of Ottigny was not to make warre vpon them of Thimogoua; but rather to make them friends, and to make them thenceforth to liue in peace one with another if it were possible, hoping by this meane to discover daily some new thing, & especially the certayne course of the Riuer. For this purpose hee caused the barke to retire wherein were the two Indians his guides, & went with his toward the Canoes which were on the Riuers side. Being come vnto them, he put certaine trifles into them, and then retired a good way from them, which thing caused the Indians which were fled away to returne to their Boates, and to vnderstand by this signe, that those of our barke were none of their enemies, but rather come onely to trafficke with them. Wherefore being thus assured of vs they called to our men to come neere vnto them: which they did incontinently and set foote on lande, and spake freely with them, with diuerse ceremonies ouer long to recount. In the end Ottigni demaunded of them by signes if they had gold or silver among them. But they told him they had none as then: and that if he would send one of his men with the, they would bring him without daunger into a place where they might haue some. Ottigni seeing them so willing, deliuered them one of his men which seemed very resolute to vndertake this voyage: this fellow stayed with the vntill ten of the clocke the next day morning, so that Captayne Ot-

The first voy-
age twentie
leagues

The Historie

Ten leagues
farther.

Mayrra a king
rich in gold &
siluer.

The second
voyage.

King molloua.

Olati Ouac
Vtina a great
king.

Five or sixe
pound weight
of siluer.

tigny somewhat offended with his long staye, sayled tenne great leagues farther by the riuer: although he knew not what way hee should goe, yet he went so farre vp that he espied the boate wherein his souldier was: which reported vnto him that the Indians would haue carried him three great dayes iourney farther, & told him that a king named Mayrra rich in gold and siluer dwelt in those quarters, and th at for small quantitie of marchandise inough might be had of him: yet that he would not hazard himself without his leaue, and that he brought but a very litle gold. This being done our men returned toward our fort Caroline after they had left the souldier with the Indians to enforme himselfe moze and moze of such things as he might discouer moze at leasure. Fifteene dayes after this voyage to Thimogoua, I dispatched Captaine Vasseur and my sergeant also, to returne againe into this countrey and to seeke out the souldier which remayned there in y former voyage. Being therfore imbarcked they sayled two whole dayes: and before they came to the dwelling of the Indians, they found two of them on the riuers side, which were expressely sent vnto that place to discry whether any of their enemies were come to that parte, with intention to surpryse them, as they did vsually. When they perceiued Captaine Vasseur they knewe incontinently that he was none of their enemies, & therfore made no difficultie to come neere vnto the barke, and shewed him by signes that the souldier which they sought was not in that place, but was at that present in the house of king Molloua which was vassell vnto another great king named by them Olati Ouac Vtina: and that if the Captayne would sayle thitherward, he should come thither very quickly, wherewith he was content, & caused his men to rowe to that part which the Indians shewed him: wherat they were so glad that they ran quickly before by land to declare his arriual, which was at the lodging of king Molloua, after that he had rowed not past halfe a league. While king Molloua had ended intertayning Captayne Vasseur and his men, the souldier came in with five or sixe pounds weight of siluer which he had crucked and traffiked with the Indians. This king caused bread to be made, and fische to be dressed after the Indian fashion to feast our men: to whom, while they were at meat, hee made a discourse of diuers other kings his friends and allies reckoning vp to the number of nine of them by name, to witte

Cade,

Cadecha, Chilili, Eclauou, Enacappe, Calany, Anacharaqua, Omittaqua, Aequera, Moquoso: al which with him vnto the number of moze then fortie, he assured vs to be the vassals of the most renowned Olata Ouac Vtina. This done, he went about likewise to discouer the enemies of Ouac Vtina, in which number he placed as the first the Paracoussy Satourioua monarch of the confines of the riuer of May, which hath vnder his obeysance thirty other Paracoussies, whereof there were ten which were al his brethzen, and that therefore he was greatly esteemed in those parties: then he named thre others no lesse puissant than Satourioua, whereof the first dwelt two dayes iourney from his Lord Olata Ouac Vtina, and ordinarily made warre vpon him, whose name was Potanou, a man cruell in warre, but pitifull in the execution of his furie. For he took the prisoners to mercy, being content to marke them on the left arme, with a great marke like vnto a seale, and so imprinted as if it had beene touched with an hoate yron, then he let them goe without doing them any other hurt. The two others were named Onatheaqua, and Houstaqua, being great Lords, and abounding in riches, and principally Onatheaqua, which dwelt neere vnto the high mountaines, wherein there was abundance of many rare thinges, and infinite quantitie of a kinde of slate stone, wherewith they made wedges to cleaue their wood. The occasion which (as he sayde) moued Potanou to wage war against Olata Ouac Vtina, was the feare that hee had, least hee and his companions shoulde get of that hard stone in his countrey, wherewith they headed their arrowes, and coulde not get it in any neerer place. Besides all this, Molloua recited to Captaine Vasseur, that the kinges alies the vassals of great Olata, armed their heastes, armes, thighes, legges, and foreheades with large plates of golde and siluer: and that by this meanes the arrowes that were discharged vpon them could do them no manner of hurt at all, but rather were broken against them. Wherevpon Captaine Vasseur inquired whether the kinges Onatheaqua and Houstaqua were like vnto vs. For by the description that they made of them, hee beganne to doubt whether they were Spaniards or no: but Molloua tolde him that they were not, but that they were Indians like the rest, sauing that they paynted their faces with blacke, and that the rest as Moloua painted it with redde. Then my Lieutenaut Vasseur, and my sergeant

Fortie kinges
vassals to Vti-
na.

King Potanou

An exceeding
rich place.

Large plates
of golde and
siluer.

Some paynt
their faces
with blacke, &
some with red.

The Historie

King Molona.

promised him that one day I should march with my forces into those countries, and that toying my selfe with his Lord Olata, I would subdue the inhabitants of the highest of those mountaines. Hee was very glad of this speech, and answered that the least of these kings which he had named, should present vnto the generall of these succours the height of two foot of gold & silver, which by force of arms they had already gotten of those two kings, Onatheaqua, and Houstaqua. The good cheere being done, and the discourtes ended, my men embarked themselves againe with intention to bring me those good newes vnto the fort Caroline. But after they had sayled a very long while downe the riuer, and were come within three leagues of vs, the tide was so strong against them, that they were constrained to goe on land, and to retire themselves because of the night vnto the dwelling of a certain Paracoussly named Molona, which shewed himselfe very glad of their arrival: for he desired to know some newes of Thimogoua, and thought that the French men went thither for none other occasion but for to inuade them. Which captain Vasseur perceiving dissembled so well, that he made him beleue y^e he went to Thimogoua, wth none other intent, but to subdue them, & to destroy them with the edge of y^e sword without mercy, but that their purpose had not such successe as they desired, because y^e people of Thimogoua being aduertised of this enterpryse, retired into y^e woods, & saued themselves by flight: y^e neuerthelesse they had taken some as they were flying away which carried no newes thereof vnto their fellows. The Paracoussly was so glad of this relation, that he interrupted him, and asked Vasseur of the beginning & maner of his execution, & praised him that he would shew him by signes how all things passed. Immediately Francis la Caille the sergeant of my band took his sword in his hand, saying that with the point thereof he had thrust through two Indians which ran into the woods, & y^e his companions had done no lesse for their parts. And that if fortune had so fauoured them, that they had not bin discovered by the men of Thimogoua, they had had a victorie most glorious & worthy of eternall memory. Whereupon the Paracoussly shewed himselfe so well satisfied, that he could not deuise how to gratifie our men, which he caused to come into his house to feast the more honorably: & hauing made captaine Vasseur to sit next him, and in his own chaire (which the Indians esteeme for the chiefest honour) & then vnderneath him two of his

his sonnes, goodly and mighty fellows, he commanded al the rest to place theselues as they thought good. This done, y^e Indians came according to their good custom, to present their drink Calbine to the Paracoussy, & then to certaine of his chiefest friends, & the Frenchmen. Then he which brought it set the cup aside, & drew out a litle dagger which hung stucke vp in the roofof the house, & like a mad man he lift his head aloft, & ran apace, & went and smote an Indian which sate alone in one of the corners of the hall, crying with a loud voyce, Hyou, the pooze Indian stirring not at al for the blow, which he seemed to endure pacifely. He which held the dagger went quickly to put the same in his former place, & bega again to giue vs drink, as he did before: but he had not long continued, & had scarcely giuen 3. or 4. thereof, but he left his bowle againe, tooke the dagger in his hand, & quickly returned vnto him which he had stroken before, to whom he gaue a very soze blow on the side, crying Hyou, as he had done before: then he went to put the dagger in his place, and set him self down among the rest. A litle while after, he y^e had bin stroken fel down backwards, stretching out his armes and legs as if he had bin ready to yeld vp the latter gaspe. And then the younger sonne of the Paracoussy apparrelled in a long white skin, fel down at the feet of him that was fallen backward, weeping bitterly halfe a quarter of an houre: after two other of his brethren clad in like apparel, came about him that was so stricken, & began to sigh pitifully. Their mother bearing a litle infant in her armes came from another part, and going to the place where her sonnes were, at the first she vled infinite numbers of outcries, then one while lifting vp her eyes to heauen, an other while falling down vnto the ground, she cried so dolefully, that her lamentable mournings would haue moued the most hard & stonie heart in the world with pity. Yet this sufficed not, for there came in a company of young gyrls which did neuer lye weeping for a long while in the place where the Indian was fallē down, who afterward they took, & with the saddest gestures they could deuise, carried him away into another house a litle way of from the great hall of the Paracoussy, & continued their weepings & mournings by the space of two long houres: in which meane while the Indians ceased not to drink Calbine, but wth such silence that one word was not heard in the parler. Vasseur being grieued that hee vnderstood not these ceremonies, demanded of the Paracoussy what these thinges meant: which answered him slowly, Thimogoua, Thimogoua, with

The Historie

King Malica.

Tapistray made
of small reeds.

They lappe
mosse about
their woundes
and vse it in-
stead of nap-
kins.

A ceremonie
to cal to mind
the death of
their ancessors
slaine by their
enimies.

out saying any more. Seeing more displeased then he was before with so slight an answer, he turned vnto another Indian the Paracoussyes brother, who was a Paracoussy as well as his brother, called Malica, which made him a like answer as he did at the first, praying him to aske no more of these matters, and to haue patience for that time. The subtil old Paracoussy prayed him within a while after to shew him his sword, which he would not deny him, thinking that hee would haue behelde the fashion of his weapons: but he soone perceiued that it was to another end: for the old mā holding it in his hand, beheld it a long while on euery place to see if he could find any blood vpon it which might shew that any of their enemies had bin killed: (for the Indians are woont to bring their weapons wherewith their enemies haue bin defeated with some blood vpon the, for a token of their victories.) But seeing no signe thereof vpon it, he was vpon the point to say vnto him, that he had killed none of the mē of Thimogoua, whē as Vasseur perueeing that which he might object, declared & shewed to him by signes & manner of his enterprise, adding that by reason of the 2. Indians which he had slaine, his sword was so bloudy, that he was enforced to wash & make it cleane a long while in the riuer: which the old man beleueed to be like to be true, and made no manner of reply therevnto. Vasseur, la Caille, and their other companions went out of the hall to go into the roome whither they had carried the Indian: there they found the Paracoussy sitting vpon tapistries made of small reeds, which was at meat after the Indian fashion, & the Indian that was smitten hard by him, lying vpon the selfsame tapistray, about whom stood the wife of the Paracoussy, with all the young damselfs which before bewailed him in the hall: which did nothing els but warme a great deale of mosse in sleeve of napkins to rub the Indians side. Herevpon our men asked the Paracoussy again, for what occasiō the Indian was so persecuted in his presence: he answered, that this was nothing els but a kind of ceremony wherby they would cal to mind the death & persecutiōs of the Paracoussies their ancessors executed by their enemy Thimogoua: alledging moreover, that as oft as he himself, or any of his friends & allies returned from the countrey, without they brought the heads of their enemies, or without bringing home some prisoner, he used for a perpetual memory of all his predecessors, to beate the best beloued of all his children, with the selfsame weapons, wherewith they had bin killed in times past: to the ende that by renewing of the woundes their

death

death should be lamented afresh. Now when they were thus informed of those ceremonies they thanked the Paracoussy for their good entertainement which they had receiued, and so setting saile came to me vnto the fort: where they declared all vnto me as I haue recited it heretofore. The eight and twentieth of Iulie our shippes departed to returne into France. And with in a while, about two monethes after our arriual in Florida, the Paracoussy Satourioua sent certaine Indians vnto me to know whether I would stand to my promise which I had made him at my first arriual in that countrie, which was that I would shew my selfe friend to his friendes and enemy vnto his enemies, and also to accompanie him with a good number of Hargabushes, when he should see it expedient, and should finde a fit occasion to goe to warre: nowe seeing he rested vpon this promise, he prayed me not to deferre the same: seeing also that making accompt thereof he had taken such good order for the execution of his enterpryse, that he was readie, and was furnished withall thinges that were necessarie for the voyage. I made him aunswere that for his amitie I would not purchase the enmitie of the other, and that albeit I would, yet notwithstanding I wanted meanes to doe it. For it behooued me at that present to make prouision of victuals and munitiō for the defence of my fort. On the otherside that my Barkes were nothing readie, and that this enterpryse would require time: moreouer that the Paracoussy Satourioua might holde himselfe readie to depart within two monethes, and that then I would thinke of fulfilling my promise to him. The Indians carried this answere to their Paracoussy, which was litle pleased withit, because he could not deferre his execution of expedition, aswell because all his victuals were readie, as also because tenne other Paracoussies were assembled with him for the performance of this enterpryse. The ceremonie which this sauage vsed before hee embarked his armie deserueth not to bee forgotten. For when hee was set downe by the riuers side, being compassed about with tenne other Paracoussies he commanded water to be brought him speedily. This done, looking vp into heauen hee fell to discourse of diuerse thinges with gestures that shewed him to bee in exceeding great cholere, which made him one while shake his head hither and thither, and by and by

The returne of
their ships to-
ward France
the 28. of Iuly

The ceremonie which
they vse before they goe
to waite.

The Historie.

with I wote not what furie to turne his face towarde the countrey of his enemies, and to threaten to kill them. He often times looked vpon the sonne praying him to graunt him a glorious victorie of his enemies: Which when he had done by the space of halfe an houre, he sprinkled with his hand a little of the water which he held in a vessell vpon the heads of the Paracoussies, and cast the rest as it were in a rage and despite into a fire which was there prepared for the purpose. This done he cried out thise, He Thimogoua, and was followed with five hundred Indians at the least, which were there assembled, which cried all with one voyce, He Thimogoua. This ceremonie, as a certaine Indian tolde me familiarly, signified nothing else, but that Satourioua besought the sonne to graunt vnto him so happie a victorie that he might shed his enemies bloud, as he had shed that water at his pleasure: moreouer that the Paracoussies which were sprinkled with a part of that water, might returne with the heades of their enemies, which is the onely and chiefe triumph of their victories. The Paracoussie Satourioua had no sooner ended his ceremonies and had taken a viewe of all his companie, but he embarked himselfe, and vsed such diligence with his Almadies or boates, that the next daye two houres before the sonnes set, hee arriued on the territories of his enemies aboute eight or ten leagues from their villages: Afterward causing them all to goe on lande he assembled his counsel, wherein it was agreed that five of the Paracoussies shoulde saile by the riuer with halfe of the troupes and by the breake of daye shoulde appoach vnto the dwelling of their enemy: for his owne parte that he woulde take his forney thzough the woodes and forests as secretly as hee coulde: that when they were come thither, as wel they that went by water as he which went by land shoulde not faile by the breake of the daye to enter into the village, & cut them all in peeces except the women and little children. These things which were thus agreed vppon were executed with as greate furie as was possible: which when they had done they took the heades of their enemies which they had slaine and cut of their heire round about with a piere of their skuls: they tooke also foure and twentie prisoners, which they led awaye, and retired themselues immediatlye vnto their boates which waited for them: being come thither they beganne to

Satourioua
followed
with five hundred
Indians.

Consultation
before they
assault their
enemies.

How they vse
their enemies
which they
take in warre.

to sing prayes vnto the summe to whome they attributed their victorie. And afterwarde put the skins of their heades on the end of their ianelinges, and went altogether toward the territories of Paracoussy Omoloa, one of them which was in the companie: being come thither they deuised their prisoners equallie to ech of the Paracoussies, & left thirtaine of them to Satourioua, which straightway dispatched an Indian his subiecte, to carrie newes befoze of the victorie to them which staid at home to garde their houses, which immediatly beganne to wepe: But allsoone as night was come they neuer left dancing and playing a thousande gambols in honour of the feast. The next day the Paracoussy Satourioua came home, who befoze he entred into his lodging caused al the beirie skuls of his enemies to be set vp befoze his dooze and crowned them with branches of Lawrell, shewing by this glorious spectacle the triumph of the victorie which hee had obtayned. A straightway beganne lamentation and mourninges, which allsoone as the night began were turned into pleasures and dances. After that I was aduertised of these things, I sent a soldier vnto Satourioua praying him to sende me two of his prisoners: which hee denied me, saying that hee was nothing beholding vnto me, and that I had broken my promise, against the oath which I had sworne vnto him at my arriuall. Which when I vnderstoode by my soldier, which was come backe with spide, I deuised howe I might be reuenged of this savage, and to make him knowe howe dearly this bolde brauado of his shoulde cost him: therefore I commanded my sergeant to prouide me twentie soldiers to goe with mee to the house of Satourioua: Where after I was come and entered into the hall without any manner of salutation, I went and sate mee downe by him and layed a long while without speaking any worde vnto him, nor shewing him any signe of friendship, which thing put him desperately in his domps: besides that certaine soldiers remained at the gate, to whome I had giuen expresse commandement to suffer no Indian to goe forth: hauing stoode still about halfe an houre with this countenance, at length I demaunded where the prisoners were, which hee hadde taken at Thomogoua, and commaunded them presentlie to be brought vnto mee. Where vnto the Paracoussy angrie at the hearte and astonied won-

King Omoloa

The manner of triumphe.

The Historie.

verfully stood a long while without making any answer, notwithstanding at last he answered me verie stoutly that being afraid to see vs comming thither in such warrelike manner they fled into the woods, and that not knowing which way they were gone they were not able by any meanes to bring them againe. Then I seemed to make as though I vnderstood not what hee saide, and asked for his prisoners againe, and for some of his principall allies. Then Satourioüa commanded his sonne Athore to seeke out the prisoners, and to cause them to be brought into that place, which thing he did within an houre after. After they were come to the lodging of the Paracoussy, they humbly saluted me, & lifting vp their handes before me, they would haue fallen downe prostrate as it were at my feet: but I would not suffer them, and soone after led them away with mee vnto my owne forte. The paracoussy, being wonderfully offended with this brauado, bethought himselfe by all meanes how he might be reuenged of vs. But to giue vs no suspicion thereof, and the better to couer his intention, he sent his messengers oftentimes vnto vs bringing alwaies with them some kinde of presentes. Among others one day hee sent these Indians, which brought vs two baskets full of great Pompions, much more excellent then those which we haue in France, and promised me in their kings behalfe that during mine abode in that countrie I should neuer want victuals: I thanked them for their kings good will, and signified vnto them the great desire which I had, as well for the benefit of Satourioüa, as for the quiet of his subiectes, to make a peace betwaine him and those of Thimogoua: which thing could not choise but turne to their great benefit, seeing that being allied with the kings of those partes, he had an open passage against Onathequa his auncient enemy, which otherwise he could not set vpon: Whereouer that Olata Oaüe Vrina was so mightie a Paracoussy, that Satourioüa was not able to withstande his forces: but being agreed together they might easily ouerthrowe all their enemies, and might passe the confines of the farthest riuers that were towards the South. The messengers praised me to haue patience vntill the morrowe, at what time they would come agayne vnto mee to certifie mee of their lordes inclination: which they sayled not to doe, aduertising mee that Paracoussy

Sa-

Athore.

Excellent
Pompions.

Satourioua was the gladdest man in the worlde to treat of this accorde (although in dede he was quite contrarie) and that hee besought me to be diligent therein, promising to obserue & performe whatsoever I should agree vpon with those of Thimogoua: which thinges the messengers also rehearsed vnto the prisoners which I had led away. After they were departed I resolved within two dayes to sende backe againe the prisoners to Olara Ouac Vcina, whose subiectes they were: but befoze I embarked them, I gaue them certaine smale trifles, which were litle knives or tablets of glasse, wherein the image of King Charles the ninth was drawn verie liuely, for which they gaue mee verie great thanks, as also for the honest entertainment which was giuen them at the forte Caroline: after this they embarked themselves, with capitaine Vasseur, & with monsieur De Arlac mine ensigne which I had sent of purpose to remaine a certaine time with Ouac Vcina, hoping that the fauour of this great Paracoussy would serue my turne greatly to make my discoveries in time to come. I sent with him also one of my sergeantes, and sixe gallant soldiers. Thus things passed on this manner, and the hatred of Paracoussy Satourioua against me did still continue, vntill that on the 29. of August a lightning from heauen fell within halfe a league of our forte, more worthe I beleue, to be wondred at, & to be put in writing, then all the strang signes which haue bene seene in times past, and whereof the histories haue neuer written. For although the meadowes were at that season all greene, and halfe couered ouer with water, neuertheless the lightning in one instant consumed aboue fise hundred acres therewith, and burned with the ardent heate thereof all the foules which tooke their pastime in the meadowes, which thing continued for thre dayes space, which caused vs not a little to muse, not able to iudge whereof this fire proceeded: for one while wee thought that the Indians had burnt their houses, and abandoned their places for feare of vs: another while wee thought that they had discovered some ships in the sea, and that according to their custome they had kindled many fires here and there to signifie that their countrie was inhabited: neuertheless being not assured, I determined to sende to Paracoussy Serra-
 King Sarra-
 nay to know the truth thereof. But euen as I was vpon the
 day,

A wonderfull
 lightning the
 29. of August.

The Historie.

King Allimacany,

The sauaiges
thinke the
lightning to
be discharging
of the
Christians
ordinance.

Lau. Jonniere
vsed the present
occasion
to his profite.

point to sende one by boate to discover the matter, five Indians came vnto me from Paracoussy Allimacany, which at their first entrie made vnto me a long discourse, and a verie large and ample oration (after they had presented mee with certaine basketes full of Paiz, of Pomptions and of Grapes,) of the louing amitie which Allimacany desired to continue with me, and that hee looked from day to day when it would please me to employ him in my seruice. Therefore considering the seruicable affection that he bare vnto mee, hee founde it very strange, that I thus discharged myne ordinaunce against his dwelling, which had burnt by an infinite sight of greene medowes, and consumed euen downe vnto the bottome of the water, and came so nere vnto his mansion that he thought he sawe the fire in his house: wherefore he besought me most humble to commaunde my men that they woulde not shote any moze towarde his lodging, otherwise that hereafter he should be constrained to abandon his countrey, and to retire himselfe into some place moze farther of from vs. Hauing vnderstood the foolish opinion of this man, which notwithstanding could not choise but be very profitable for vs, I dissembled what I thought thereof for that time, and answered the Indians with a cheerefull countenance, that the relation, which they made vnto me of the obedience of their Paracoussy, did please me right well, because that before he had not behaued himselfe in such sort towarde me, especially when I summoned him to sende me the prisoners of great Olata Ouac Utina which he detained, whereof notwithstanding hee made no great accompt, which was the principall cause wherefore I had discharged myne ordinaunce against him: not that I meant to reach vnto his house, as I might haue done easly, if it had pleased me, but that I was content to shote the halfe waye to make him knowe my force: assuring him furthermore, that on condition that he would continue in his good affection, no moze ordinaunce shoulde be discharged against him hereafter: and besides that I would become his faithfull protectour against his greatest enemies. The Indians contented with myne answer returned to assure their Paracoussy, which notwithstanding the assurance withdrew himselfe from his dwelling twentie or three and twentie leagues off, and that for the space of moze then two monethes.

moneths. After that thre dayes were expired the fire was quite extinguished. But for two dayes after there followed such an excessive heate in the ayre, that the riuer nere vnto which we planted our habitation, became so hoate, that I thinke it was almost ready to seeth. For there died so great abundance of fishe, and that of so many diuerse sorts, that in the mouth of the riuer onely there were founde deade ynough to haue loaden fiftie Cartes, whereof there issued a putrefaction in the ayre which byed many dangerous diseases amongst vs, in so much that most of my men fell sicke, and almost ready to end theyr dayes. Yet notwithstanding it pleased our mercifull God so to prouide by his prouidence that all our men recovered theyr health without the losse of any one of them. Monsieur De Arlac, Captayne Vasseur, and one of my sergeantes being embarked with theyr tenne soldiers about the tenth of September, to cary backe the prisoners vnto Vtina, sayled so farre by the riuer, that they discovered a place called Mayarquá distant from our fort about fourescore leages, where the Indians gaue them good entertaynement, and in many other Villages whiche they found. From this place they rowed to the dwelling of Paracoussy Vtina, which after he had feasted them according to his abilitie and power, prayed monsieur De Arlac and all his soldiers to stay a while with him, to ayde and assist him in battayle against one of his enemies called Potanou, wherunto monsieur de De Arlac consented willingly. And because he knewe not howe long he might haue occasion to stay in these partes, hee sent mee Captayne Vasseur and the barke backe agayne, which brought home onely fise soldiers with him. Now because the custome of the Indians is alwayes to wage warre by surpris, Vtina resolved to take his enemy Potanou in the morning by the breake of the day: to bring this to passe hee made his men to trauallye all the night, which might be in number two hundred persons, so well aduised, that they prayed our french shoote to be in the fore fronte, to thende (as they saide) that the noyse of theyr pierces might astonishe their enemies: notwithstanding they coulde not march so secretly, but that those of the village of Potanou, distant from the dwelling of Vtina aboute fise and twentie leages, were ware of them: which suddenly employed and bestowed all

A wonderfull
heate.

Fiftie cart lode
of fish dead in
the riuer with
this heat.

The third vi-
age the tenth
of September.

Mayarquá a
place eightie
leages vp the
riuer of May.

King Patanou

The Indians
maner of war.

Two hundred
Indians.

The Historie.

A village enclosed with trees,

Vtina getteth the victorie of Potanou by the helpe of the french,

Siluer, & gold, and paynted skins,

La Roquettes conspiracie,

Mounsur de Geure,

all their endeavour to defende their village enclosed all with trees, and issued out in great companies: but finding themselves charged with shot, (a thing wherewith they neuer had bene acquainted) also beholding the captayne of their band fall downe deade in the beginning of their skirmish with a shot of an Hargubuse which strooke him in the forehead, discharged by the hand of monsur De Arlac, they left the place: and the Indians of Vtina gate into the village, taking men, women, and children prisoners.

Thus Paracouffy Vtina obtayned the victorie by the aide of our men, which slew many of his enemies, and lost in this conflict one of their companions, wherewith Vtina was verie much grieved.

Eight or tenne dayes after I sent Captayne Vasseur backe againe with a barke to fetch home monsur De Arlac and his soldiers, which at their returne brought me certaine presents from Vtina, as some syluer, a smale quantittie of golde, painted skins, and other thinges, with a thousande thanks, which the Paracouffy gaue me, which promised that if in any enterpryse of importance I shoulde haue neede of his men, he would furnish me with three hundred & aboue. While I thus traualled to purchase friendes and to practise one while with one here, an otherwhile with an other there, certayne soldiers of my companie were sub-

orned vnder hand by one named la Roquette of the countrie of Perigorte, which put in their heads that hee was a great magician, and that by the secretes of art magicke he had discovered a Mine of golde and siluer sarre by within the riuer, whereby, vpon the losse of his life, euery souldier should receiue in readie buillion the value of ten thousand crownes, beside and aboue fiftene hundred thousand which should be reserued for the Kinges Partie: Wherefore they allied themselves with La Roquette and another of his confederates, whose name was Le Geure, in whom not withstanding I had great affiance. This Geure exceedingly desirous to enrich himselfe in those partes, and seeking to be reuenged, because I would not giue him the carriage of the Paquet into France, secretly enformed the souldiers that were already suborned by La Roquette, that I would deprive them of this great gaine, in that I did set them dayly on worke, not sending them on euery side to discouer the Countreys: therefore that it were a good deede, after they had made me vnderstand

so

so much, to take meanes to dispatch me out of the way, and to choose another Captaine in my place, if I would not give them victuals according to their disordinate appetite. He also brought me worde hereof himselfe, making a large discourse unto me of the good affection of the souldiers, which all besought mee that I would conduct them to the countreys where the Spine was: I made him answer that all could not goe thither, and that it was necessarie before their departure to settle our fortresse in such estate, that those which were to stay at home behind shoulde remaine in securitie against the Indians which might surprisfe them. Furthermoze that their manner of procuring seemed strange unto me, for that they imagined, that the Kinges Patientie was at the charges of our voyage for none other ende but to enrich them at their first arrivall, in as much as they shewed themselves much moze given unto covetousnesse then unto the service of their Prince: But seeing mine answer tended unto none other ende but to make our fortresse strong and defensible, they determined to travell in the worke, and made an ensigne of olde linnen, which ordinarily they bare vpon the ramparte when they went to worke, alwayes wearing their weapons, which I thought they had done to encourage themselves to worke the better: But as I perceiued afterwarres, and that by the confession of Gieure sent me in letters which he writ to me of that matter, these gentle souldiers did the same for none other ende, but to haue killed me, and my lieutenant also, if by chaunce I had given them any harde speeches. About the twentieth of September as I came home from the woods and Coppises to finish the building of my fort: and that according to my manner, I marched first to give encouragement unto my souldiers, I chafed my selfe in such sort that I fell into a sicknesse, whereof I thought I should die. During the which I called Le Gieure often unto me, as one that I trusted above all others, and of whose conspiracies I doubted not any whit at all. In this meane while assembling his complices, sometime in his chamber and sometime in the woods to consult with them, he spake unto them to choose another Captaine besides me, to the intent to put me to death: but being not able by open force to execute his mischievous intencion, he gate him unto mine Apothecarie, praying him

Gieure: messenger to Laudouniere in the souldiers name.

His answer.

A dangerous practise against the captaine and his lieutenant.

Laudounieres sickness.

A.

instantly

The Historie.

Laulonnicrs
Apothecarie.

The master of
the fire
workes.

Captaine
Bourdet arri-
ued in Florida
the fourth of
September.

The fourth
voiage the
seuenth of
Nouember.

Hostaqua a
village.

A chaine of
syluer.

instantly to mingle in my medicine, which I was to receiue one
or two dayes after, some drug that should make me pitch ouer
the perche, or at the least that he would giue him a litle arsenike
or quicke siluer which he himselte woulde put into my drinke.
But the apothecary denied him, as did in like manner maister
M., which was maister of the fire workes. Thus wholly disap-
pointed of both his meanes, he with certayne others resol-
ued to hide a litle barrel of gunne-powder vnderneath my bed,
and by a trapne to set it on fire. Vpon these practises a gen-
tlemen which I had dispatched to returne into Fraunce, being
about to take his leaue of me, advertised mee that Gieure had
giuen him a booke full of all kinde of lewde inuectiues and
flaunders against mee, against Monsieur De Ottigny, and
against the principall of my companie: vpon which occasion I
assembled all my souldiers together, and captaine Bourdet
with all his, which on the fourth of September arrived in the
rode, and were come into our riuer. In their presence I caused
the contentes of the booke to be reade aloude, that they might
heare recorde of the vntruths that were written against me.
Gieure, which had gotten him into the woods for feare of be-
ing taken, where he liued for a while after with the sauages by
my permission, wrote vnto me often, and in many of his let-
ters confessed vnto me that he had deserued death, condemn-
ning himselte, so farre forth that he referred all to my mercie
and pitie. The seuenth or eighth of Nouember, after I had
caused sufficient prouision of such victuals as were needfull to
be made, I sent two of my men, to wit, La Roche Ferriere,
and an other toward king Veina, to discouer every day moze
and moze of the countrey: where he was the space of five or
six moneths, during which he discovered many villages,
and among others one named Hostaqua, the king whereof
desiring my friendship sent me a quiver made of a Luserns
skinne full of arrowes, a couple of bowes, foure or five
skimmes paynted after their manner, and a chepne of siluer
weyng about a pounce weight. In recompence of which
presentes I sent him two whole suites of apparell with cer-
tayne cutting hookes or hatchettes. After these things there-
foye in this sojye passed, about the tenth of this moneth cap-
taine

sayne Bourdet determined to leaue me to returne into France. Then I requested him, yea rather was exceeding importunate with him, to carrie home with him some five or seauen souldiers whome I coulde not trust by any meanes : which he did for my sake, and woulde not charge him selfe with Gieure, which offered him a great summe of money, if it woulde please him to carrie him into France : he transported him onely to the other side of the riuer. Thre dayes after his departure thirtene mariners which I had brought out of France, suborned by certayne other mariners which captaine Bourdet had left me, stole away my barkes in manner following. These mariners of captayne Bourdet put mine in the heade, that if they had suche barkes as mine were, they might gaine vertie muche in the Isles of the Anilles, and make an exceeding profitable voyage. Wherevpon they beganne to deuise howe they might steale away my barkes, and consulted that when I shoulde commande them to goe vnto the village of Sarauahi distant a boue a league and an halfe from our fort, and situated vppon an arme of the riuer (whither according to my manner I sent them daily to take clay, to make bricke and moxter for our houses) they would returne no more, but would furnish themselves with victuals as well as they might possible : and then would imbarke themselves all in one vessell and woulde goe their way : as in deede they did. And that which was worse, two Flemmithe carpenters, whiche the sayde Bourdet had left me, stole away the other barke, and befoze their departure cut the cables of the barke and of the shippe Boate, that it might goe away with the tyde, that I might not pursue them : so that I remayned without either barke or boate, which fell out as vnluckily for me as was possible. For I was readye to imbarke my selfe with all speede, to discover as farre by our riuer, as I might by any meanes. Nowe my mariners, as I vnderstode afterwarbes, toke a barke that was a passenger of the Spaniards nere the Isle of Cuba, wherein they founde a certayne quantitie of golde and silver, which they sealed vppon : And hauing this bootie they lay a while at sea, vntill their victuals beganne to fayle them : whiche was the cause that oppressed with fa-

One of his
Barkes stolne
away by his
mariners.

The village
of Sarauahi.

Another of
his barks
stolne away
by two car-
penters.

The Historie.

One of these
mariners na-
med Francis
Iean betrayed
his owne cou-
trie men to
the Spaniards
and brought
them into
Florida.

A sawe mill
necessary here

The thirde
sedition.

By Peru the
French meane
the coste of
Carthagena
and Nombre
de Dios.

mine they came vnto Hauana the principall towne of the isle
of Cuba: whereupon proceeded that mischiefe which hereafter
I will declare moze at large. When I sawe my Barkes retur-
ned not at their wonted home, and suspecting that which fell out
in dede, I commaunded my Carpenters with all diligence to
make a litle boate with a flat bottome, to serch those rivers for
some newes of these Parriners. The boate dispatched within
a day and a night, by reason that my Carpenters found planks
and timber readie sawed to their handes, as commonly I cau-
sed my Sawyers to provide it, I sent men to seeke some newes
of my thewes: but all was in vaine. Therefore I determined to
cause two great Barkes to be built, each of which might bee
thirtie five or thirtie sixe foote long in the keele. And now the
worke was verie well forward which I set my workemen about,
when ambition & avarice, the mother of all mischiefe, tooke roote
in the heartes of foure or five soldiers which could not away with
the worke and paines taking: and which from hence forward,
namely one Foucneaux, and one La Croix, and another called
Steven le Geneuois, the three principall authoys of the sedition,
beganne to practise with the best of my troupe, shewing them
that it was a vile thing for men of honest parentage, as they
were, to mople them selues thus with abiect and base worke, see-
ing they had the best occasion of the worlde offered them to make
themselves all rich: which was to arme the two Barkes which
were in building and to furnish them with good men: and then to
saile vnto Peru, and the other Isles of the Antilles, where euery
soldier might easily enrich himselfe with ten thousand crownes.
And if their enterpryse shoulde bee misliked withall in France,
they shoulde bee alwayes able, by reason of the great wealth that
they shoulde gaine, to returne themselves into Italie, untill the
heate were ouer passed, and that in the meane season some warre
would fall out which would cause all this to bee quite forgotten.
This worde of riches sounded so well in the eares of my soldiers,
that in fine, after they had oftentimes consulted of their affaires,
they grew to the number of thre score and sixe: which to colour
their great desire which they had to goe on stealing, they caused
a request to be presented vnto mee by Francis la Caille sergeant
of my companie, containing in summe a declaration of the same
sore

store of victuals that was left to maintayne vs, untill the time
 that shippes might returne from France: for remedie whereof
 they thought it necessarie to sende to Newe Spaigne, to Peru,
 and all the Isles adjoining, which they besought me to bee con-
 tent to grant. But I made them answer, that when the barkes
 were finished, I woulde take such good order in generall, that
 by meanes of the kinges Marchandise, without sparing myne
 owne apparell, we woulde get victuals of the inhabitants of
 the countrey: seeing also that wee had ynough to serue vs for
 foure monethes to come. For I feared greatly, that vnder pre-
 tence of fetching victuals they woulde enterpryse somewhat a-
 gainst the kinges of Spaynes subiectes, which in time to come
 might iustly be layde to my charge, considering that at our de-
 parture out of France, the Quene had charged me very expres-
 ly, to do no kinde of wrong to the king of Spaines subiectes, nor
 any thing whereof he might conceyue any ielosie. They made
 as though they were content with this answer. But eight daies
 after, as I continued in working vpon our fort, & on my barkes,
 I fell sicke. Then my seditious companions forgetting all ho-
 nour and duetie, supposing that they had found good occasion to
 execute their rebellious enterpryse, began to practise afresh their
 former designs, handling their busines so well, during my sick-
 nes, that they openly bowed that they woulde seale of the corpa-
 de gard, and of the fort, yea and to force me also, if I would not
 consent vnto their wicked desire. My lieutenant being hereof
 aduertised, came and tolde me that he suspected some euill prac-
 tise: and the next day in the morninge I was saluted at my gate
 with men in compleat harness, what time my soldiers were about
 to plaie me a shewde strike: then I sent to seeke a couple of gen-
 tlemen, whome I most trusted, which brought me word that the
 soldiers were determined to come to mee to make a request vnto
 me: But I tolde them that this was not the fashion to present a re-
 quest vnto a captaine in this manner, & therefore they should send
 some fewe vnto mee to signifie vnto me what they woulde haue.
 Herevpon the five chiefe authours of the sedition armed with
 Cosletes, their Pistolles in their handes alicadie bent, prest in-
 to my Chamber, saying vnto mee, that they woulde goe to New
 Spaine to seke their aduventure. Then I warned them to be

The captaines
 charge at his
 setting forth,

The Historie.

well aduised what they meant to doe : but they soorth with re-
 plies, that they were fully aduised already, and that I must
 graunt them this request : saying (then quoth I) that I am en-
 forced to doe it, I will send Captayne Vasseur and my sergeant,
 which will make answer and giue me an accompt of euerie
 thing that shall be done in this voyage: and to content you I
 thinke it good that you take one man out of euerie chamber, that
 they may accompanie Captayne Vasseur and my sergeant:
 whereupon, blaspheming the name of God, they answered that
 they must goe thither: that there lacked nothing, but that I
 should deliuer them the armour which I had in my custodie, for
 feare least I might vse them to their disadvantage (being so
 villanously abused by them:) wherein notwithstanding I would
 not yelde unto them: But they tooke all by force, and carried it
 out of my house, yea and after they had hurte a gentleman in my
 Chamber, which spake agaynst their doinges, they laide handes
 on me, and carried mee verie sicke as I was prisoner into a
 shippe which rode at ancre in the midst of the riuer, wherein
 I was the space of fifteene daies attended hypon with one man
 onely without permission for any of my seruantes to come to
 visite me: from euerie one of whom as also from the rest that tooke
 my part they tooke away their armour. And they sent mee a
 passeport to signe, telling me playnely after I had denied them,
 that if I made any difficultie, they would all come and cutte
 my throate in the ship: Thus was I constrained to signe their
 passeport, and soorthwith to grant them certayne mariners,
 with Trenchant an honest and skilfull Pilot. When the barkes
 were finished they armed them with the kinges munition, with
 powder, with bullets, and artillerie asmuch as they needed, and
 chose one of my sergeantes for their Captaine, named Bertrand
 Conferrent, for their ensigne one named La Croix. They com-
 pelled Captayne Vasseur to deliuer them the flagge of his ship.
 Then hauing determined to sayle unto a place of the Antilles
 called Leauguau, belonging unto the king of Spayne, & there
 to goe on lande on Christmasse night, with intention to enter in-
 to the Church while the Masse was saide after midnight, and to
 murder all those that they founde there, they set saile the eight
 of December. But because the greatest part of them by this
 time

Lanjonniere
 kept 15. daies
 prisoners by
 his owne sol-
 diers.

Thenchant a
 skilfull pilot.

Leauguau o-
 uer of the An-
 tiles.

December 8,

time repented them of their enterprise, and that nothe they beganne to fall into mutinies among themselves, when they came south of the mouth of the river the two barks divided themselves, the one kept a long the coast vnto Cuba, to double the Cape more easly, and the other went right south to passe athwart the Isles of Lucaya: by reason whereof they met not untill sixe weekes after their departure: during which time the barke that tooke her way a long the coast, wherein one of the chiefe conspiratours named De Orange was captayne, and Trenchant was pilot, nere vnto a place called Archaba tooke a Brigantine laden with a certayne quantitie of Cassava, Cassava bread made of roots which is a kinde of breade made of rootes, and yet neuerthelesse is verie white and good to eate, and some little Wine, which was not without some losse of their men. For in one assault that the inhabitantes of Archaba made vpon them, two of their men were taken, to witte Steven Gondeau, and one named Grand Pré, besides two more that were slayne in the place, namely Nicolas Master & Doublet: yet neuerthelesse they tooke the brigantine, wherein they put all their stufte that was in their owne barke, because it was of greater burthen and better of sayle then their owne: afterwarde they sayled right vnto the Cape of Santa Maria nere to Leanguaue, where they went on lande to calke and hray their shippe which had a great leake. In this meane while they resolved to sayle to Baracou, Baracou a village in the Isle of Iamaica. which is a village of the Isle of Iamaica: where at there arrivall they found a Carauelle of fiftie or threescore tunnes burden, which they tooke without any bodie in it. And, after they had made good chere in the village the space of fiuie or sixe daies, they embarked themselves in it, leauing their second shippe: then they returned to the Cape of Tiburon, where they met with a patach, which they toke The cape of Tiburon. by force after a longe conflict. In this Patache the gouernour of Iamaica was taken with greate store of riches aswell of gold and siluer, as of marchandise and wine and manye other things: The gouernour of Iamaica taken, wherewith our sedicious companions not content determined to seeke more in their Carauell, and their gouernour of Iamaica also. After they were come to Iamaica, they missed of another Carauell which did saue it selfe in the Panen.

The Historie.

The gouernour being fine and subtle, seeing himselfe brought vnto the place which he desired and where he commanded, obtained so much by his saye wordes that they which had taken him let him put two litle boyes which were taken with him into a litle cocke boate and sende them to his wife into the village to aduertise her that she should make prouision of victuals to send vnto him. But in steade of writing vnto his wife, he spake vnto the boyes secretly that with all diligence she should send the vessels that were in the hauens nere that place to succour and rescue him. Which she did so cunningly, that on a morning about the breake of the day as our leuitious companions were at the hauens mouth (which reacheth about two leagues by within the lande) there came out of the hauens a Malgualire which maketh sayle both forwarde and backward, and then two great shippes, which might be ech of them of fourescore or an hundred tunnes a peece with good store of ordnance and well furnished with men: at whose coming our mutinous fellows were surprised, being not able to see them when they came, aswel because of the darkness of the weather, as also by reason of the length of the haven, considering also they mistrusted nothing. True it is that five or sixe and twentie that were in the Brigantine discovered these ships when they were nere them, which, seeing themselves pressed for want of leasure to weigh their anker, cut their cable, and the trumpetter which was in it aduertised the rest: whereupon the Spaniards, seeing them selues descryed, discharged a volley of Canon shot against the Frenchmen, which they followed by the space of thre leagues and recovered their owne ships: the brigantine which strayed away passed in the sight of the Cape des Aigrettes, and the Cape of S. Antonie situate in the Isle of Cuba, & from thence passed within the sight of Hauana. But Trenchant their Pilot, and the trumpetter, and certayne other mariners of this brigantine which were led away by force in this voyage (as else where we haue declared) desired nothing moze then to returne to me: wherefore these men agreed together, (if peradventure the wind serued them well) to passe the channell of Bahama, whils their seipitous companions were a sleepe: which they did accomplish with such good successe, that in the morning toward the breake of the day about the five and twentieth of March they arrived

Malgualire a kinde of vessel that will saile forward & backward.

The Cape of S. Antonie in Cuba.

Hauana.

The Channell of Bahama.

arrived upon the coast of Florida: where knowing the fault which they had committed, in a kinde of mockerie they counterfacted the iudges: But they played not this pzancke untill they had tippled well of the wine which remayned yet in their pyse. One counterfacted the iudge, an other presented my person: one other, after he had hearde the matter pleaded, concluded thus: make you your causes as good as it pleaseth you, but if when you come to the foyt Caroline the Captayne cause you not to be hanged, I wil never take him for an honest man: others thought that my choler being passed I would easily forget this matter. Their saile was no sooner descried upon our coast, but the king of the place named Patica, dwelling eight leagues distant from our foyt, and being one of our good friends, sent an Indian to advertise me that he had descried a Shippe upon the coast, and that hee thought it was one of our Nation. Herewithon the Bigantine oppressed with famine came to an ancre at the mouth of the river of May: when at the first blush wee thought they had bene Shippes come from France: which gave us occasion of great ioy. But after I had caused her to be better viewed, I was advertised that they were our seditious companions that were returned. Therefore I sent them word by Captaine Vasseur and my Sergeant, that they should bring by their Bigantine before the foytresse, which they promised to doe. Now there was not above two leagues distance from the mouth of the river where they cast ancre unto the foytresse. The next daie I sent the same Captaine and Sergeant with thirtie souldiours, because I saw they much delayed their comming. When they brought them, and because certaine of them had sworne at their departure, that they would never come againe within the foyt, I was wel pleased they should keepe their oath. For this purpose I waited for them at the rivers mouth, where I made my barker to be built, and commanded my Sergeant to bring the foure chiefe anghours of the mutinie on shore. Whom I caused immediately to be put in fetters: for my meaning was not to punish the rest, considering that they were suborned, and because my counsell, expressly assembled for this purpose, had concluded that these foure onely should die, to serve for an example to the rest. In the same place I made an Oration unto them in this maner. My friends, you knowe the

King Patica.

The returne of part of Laudonnières seditious soldiers.

Laudonnières oration to his mutinous soldiers.

The Historie.

the cause why our king sent vnto this countrey: you knowe that hee is our naturall Prince, whome wee are bounde to obey according to the commandement of God, in such sorte that wee ought neither to spare our goods nor liues to doe those thinges, that concerne his seruice: yee knowe, or at least you can not be ignorant, that besides this generall and naturall obligation, you haue this also ioyned thereunto, that in receyuing of him reasonable paye and wages, you are bounde to followe those, whome hee hath established ouer you, to bee your gouernors, and to commaunde you in his name, hauing for this purpose giuen him an othe of fidelitie, which you cannot by any meanes reuoke for any faire apparence which you haue to doe the contrarie: for this is reason that seeing you liue vppon his charges on this condition, (this is reason I saye,) that you shoulde bee faithfull vnto him. Notwithstanding you haue had more regarde vnto your vnbridled affections, then vnto vertue, which inuited you to the obseruance of your othe; in such sort that being become contemners of all honestie, you haue passed your bonds, and thought that all things were lawfull for you. Whereupon it is fallen out, that while you thought to escape the iustice of men you coulde not auoide the iudgement of God: which as a thing by no meanes to bee auoided hath ledde you, and in spite of you hath made you to arriue in this place, to make you to confesse, how true his iudgementes are, and that he neuer suffreth so foule a fault to escape unpunished. After that I had vsed vnto the these or the like speeches, following that which wee had agreed vppon in counsaile, in respect of the crimes which they had committed, aswell against the kinges Maiestie, as against me which was their Captaine, I commaunded that they shoulde bee hanged. Seeing therefore that there was no starting hole nor meanes at all to saue themselves from this arrest, they tooke themselves vnto their prayers. Yet one of the foure thinking to rayse a mutinie among my soldiers, sayd thus vnto them: What, brethren & companions, will you suffer vs to die so shamefully? And taking the word out of his mouth, I said vnto him, that they were not companions of authors of sedition & rebels vnto the kings seruice. Whereupon the soldiers besought

The sentence
of death.

besought me not to hang the, but rather let them be shot through;
and then afterward if I thought good, their bodies might be
hanged vpon certaine gibbets along the Hauens mouth: which I
caused presently to bee put in execution. Now heere what was the
end of my mutinous soldiers, without which I had alwaies liued
peaceably and enioyed the good desire which I had to make an
happie and quiet voyage. But because I haue spoken of nothing
but their accidentes and aduentures which happened vnto them
after their departure, without making any mention of our foze,
I will retorne to the matters from which I digressed: to declare
that which fell out after their departure. First I began to con-
sider, to the ende I might confirme and make my selfe more con-
stant in mine affliction, that these murmours coulde not
ground their sedition vpon want of victualls. For from the time
of our arriuall, euery soldier daily vnto this day and besides vn-
till the eight and twentieth of February had a loaf of bread weigh-
ing two and twentypouces. Againe I recounted with my selfe
that all newe conquests by sea or by land are ordinarily troubled
with rebellions, which are easie to be raised aswel in respect of the
distance of place, as in respect of the hope that the souldiers haue
to make their profite, as we may bee well informed both by an-
cient histories, & also by the troubles which lately happened vnto
Christopher Columbus, after his first discovery, to Francis Pi-
zarro, & Diego de Almagro in Peru, and to Fernand Cortes.
An hundred thousand other thinges came vnto my minde, to
encourage and confirme me. My Lieutenannt Outigny and my
Sergeant of my band came to seeke me in the shippe, where I
was prisoner, and carried me from thence in a barke, as soone as
our rebels were departed. After I was come vnto the foze, I
caused all my companie that remained to bee assembled in the
middell of the place before the corps de garde, and declared
vnto them the faultes which they which had forsaken vs had
committed, praying them to beare them in memorie, to beare
witness thereof when neede shoulde require. Forthwith I or-
dained newe Captaines to commaund the troupes, and pre-
scribed them an order, according where-vnto they were
to gouerne themselves from thence forwarde, and to en-
ter into their watch, for the greatest parte of the souldiers

Execution.

The continu-
anon of the
historic.Newe con-
quests subject
to rebellions
and mutines.Laudonniere
setteth things
in order after
his retorne
out of prison
to the fort.

The Historie.

Reperation of
the west side
of the fort.
Carpenters,

Sawiers,
Smithes,
Colcyers.

King Marrasou,

King Onathaqua,
King Mathiac.

of whome I had the best opinion, were gone away with them. My declaration ended, they promised me all with one accorde to obey me most humble, and to doe whatsoever I shoulde commaunde them, though it were to die at my sake for the kinges service: wherein assuredly they neuer after fayled: And that I dare say after the departure of my mutinous companions I was as well obeyed as ever was Captayne in place where he commaunded. The next day after my returne unto the foze, I assembled my men together agayne, to declare unto them that our foze was not yet finished, and that it was needfull that all of vs shoulde put thereto our helping handes, to assure our selues against the Indians. Wherein hauing willingly agreed unto me, they raised it all with turfes from the gate vnto the riuer, which is on the west side. This done I set my Carpenters on worke to make another barke of the same bignesse that the others were of: I commanded the sawiers that they shoulde prepare plancks, the Smithes to prepare piron and Nayles, and certayne others to make coales: so that the barke was finished in eighteene dayes. Afterwarde I made an other lesser then the first the better to discouer by the riuer. In this meane space the Indians visited me and brought me daily certaine presents, as fish, beare, Turkiecocks, Leopards, little Beares, and other things according to the place of their habitation. I recompensed them with certayne hatchets, knives, beads of glasse, combes, and looking-glasses. Two Indians came vnto me one day to salute me on the behalfe of their king whose name was Marracou, dwelling from the place of our foze some foytie leagues toward the South, and tolde me that there was one in the house of King Onathaqua which was called Barbu or the bearded man, and in the house of king Mathiac another man whose name they knew not, which was not of their nation: wherupon I conceiued that these might be some Christians. Wherefore I sent to all the kinges my neighbours to pray them, that if there were any Christian dwelling in their countries, they would finde meanes that hee might be brought vnto me, and that I would make them double recompence. They, which lone rewardes, took so much payne, that the two men, wherof wee haue spoke n. were brought vnto the foze vnto mee. They were naked, wearing their betres long

long vnto their hammes as the sauages doe to doe : and were Spaniards bozne, yet so well accustomed to the fashion of the countrie, that at the first sight they found our manner of apparell straunge . After that I had questioned of certayne matters with the, I caused them to be apparelled and to cut their heire, which they would not lose, but lapped it vp in a linnen cloth, saying that they would carie it into their countrey to be a testimonie of the miserie that they had indured in the Indies . In the heire of one of them was founde a little golde hidden, to the value of five and twentie Crownes, which he gaue vnto me. And examining them of the places, where they had bene, and howe they came thither, they answered mee that fiftene yeares past, thre shippes, in one of which they were, were cast away ouer against a place named Calos vppon the flates which are called The Martyrs, and that the king of Calos recouered the greatest part of the riches which were in the saide shippes, trauelling in such sort that the greatest part of the people was saued and many women, among which number there were thre or foure women married, remaining there yet, and their children also, with this king of Calos . I desired to learne what this king was : they answered me, that he was the goodliest and the tallest Indian of the countrey, a mightie man, a warriour, and hauing many subiectes vnder his obedience. They tolde me moreover, that hee had great store of golde and syluer, so farre forth that in a certayne village he had a pit full thereof, which was at the least as high as a man, and as large as a tunne, all which wealth the Spaniards fully perswaded themselves that they coulde cause me to recouer, if I were able to marche thither with an hundred horse, besides that which I might get of the common people of the countrie, which had also great store thereof. They further also aduertised me, that the women going to daunce did weare about their girdles plates of golde as broad as a sawcer, and in such number that the weight did hinder them to dance at they ease, and that the men ware the like also . The greatest part of these riches was had, as they sayde, out of the Spanissh shippes which commonly were cast away in this straight, and the rest, by the trafficke which this king of Calos had with the other kings

Two Spaniards brought vnto Laudoniere by the sauages.

Calos a place The Flattes called the Martyrs neere the Cape of Florida,

The King of Calos.

Great quantitie of gold & syluer.

Plates of gold as broad as a sawcer.

The Historie.

One of these
Spaniards
names was
Martin Go-
mes,

King Oath-
caqua or Ho-
uathcha,

Sarrope an
Ilande,
Abundance
of Dates,
A roote of
great price to
make bread of

of the countrie, finally that he had in great reverence of his
subtleties, and that hee made them belone, that his sorceries and
charmes were the causes that made the earth bring forth her
fruite, and that hee might the easier perswade them that it was
so, he retyred himselfe once or twice a yeare to a certaine house,
accompanied with two or three of his most familiar friends,
where hee vsed certayne inchauntmentes, and if any man intru-
ded himselfe to goe to see what they did in this place, the king
immediately caused him to bee put to death. Whereupon they
tolde mee, that every yeare in the time of harvest this sauage
king sacrificed one man, which was kepte especially for this
purpose, and taken out of the number of the Spaniards,
which by tempest were cast away vpon that coste. One of these
two declared vnto mee that hee had serued him a long time for
a messenger: and that oftentimes by his commaundement hee
had visited a king named Oathcaqua, distant from Calos foure
or fve dayes iourney, which alwayes remayned his faithfull
friende: but that in the midway there was an Ilande situate in a
great lake of freshwater, named Sarrope, about fve leagues in
bignesse, abounding with many sortes of fruites, specially in
Dates which growe on the palme trees, whereof they make a
wonderfull traficke, yet not so great as a kinde of roote, whereof
they make a kinde of meale so good to make bread of, that it is im-
possible to eate better: and that, for fiftene leagues about, all
the countrie is fed therewith. Which is the cause that the in-
habitanes of the Isle gaine of their neighbours great wealth
and profite: for they will not depart with this roote without they
be well payed for it: besides that they are taken for the most
warrellike men of all that countrie, as they made good proue
when the king of Calos, hauing made alliance with Oathca-
qua, was deprived of Oathcaquas daughter which hee had
promised to him in marriage. Hee tolde mee the whole mat-
ter in this sorte. As Oathcaqua well accompanied with his
people carried one of his daughters, exceeding beautifull, ac-
cording to the coulour of the countrey, vnto king Calos, to
giue her vnto him for his wife, the inhabitanes of his Isle ad-
uertised of the matter, layde an ambush for him in a place where
he

hee should passe, and so behaued themselves, that Oathcaqua was discomfited, the betrothed young spouse taken, and all the Damoselles that accompanied her, which they carried vnto their Isle, which thing in all the Indians countrey they esteeme to be the greatest victorie: for afterwarde they marrie these virgins, and loue them aboue all measure. The Spaniards that made this relation, tolde me that after this defeite he went to dwell with Oathcaqua, and had bene with him full eight yeares, euen vntil the time that hee was sent vnto mee. The place of Calos is situate vppon a riuer which is beyond the Cape of Florida fortye or fiftie leagues towards the South-west: and the dwelling of Oathcaqua is on this side the Cape towards the North in a place which we call in the Carte Caignaueral, which is in eight and twentie degrees. About the five and twentieth of Januarie Paracoussy Satourioüa my neighbour sent me certayne presentes by two of his subiectes, to perswade me to ioyne with him, and to make warre vppon Ouac Veina which was my friende: and farther besought mee to retyze certayne of my men which were with Veina, for whome if it had not bene hee had oftentimes set vppon him and defeited him, he besought me heren by diuers other kinges his allies, which for thre weekes or a monethes space sent messengers vnto mee to this ende and purpose. But I woulde not graunt vnto them that they should make warre vppon him, yea rather contrariwise I endeouored to make them friendes: wherein they condescended vnto mee, so farre forth that they were content to allowe of any thing that I would set downe: whereupon the two Spaniards which of long time knew well the nature of the Indians, warned me that in any case I should not trust vnto them: because that when they shewed good countenance and the best chere vnto men, then was the time that they would surprize and betraye them: and that of their nature they were the greatest traitours and most deepe dissemblers of the worlde. Besides I neuer trusted them but vpon good ground, as one that had discovered a thousand of their craftes and subtilties, aswel by experience as by reading of the histories of late yeares. Our two barkes were not so soone finished, but I sent Captayne Vasseur to discover a long the coste lying towards the North, and commanded him to

The greatest
victorie a-
mong the Flo-
ridians.

The situation
of Calos.

Caignaueral
in 28. degrees.

The Floridi-
ans great trai-
tors and dis-
semblers.

The Historie.

saile vnto a riuer the king wherof was called Audusta, which was lord of that place, where those of the yeare 1562. inhabited. I sent him twoe suites of apparel, with certayne hachats, knives, and other smale trisles, the better to insinuate my selfe into his friendshippe. And the better to win him I sent in the barke with captaine Vasseur a soldier calle d Aimon, which was one of them which returned home in the firste voyage, hoping that king Audusta might remember him. But befoze they were embarked I commanded them to make inquirie what was become of another called Rouffi, which remained alone in those partes, when Nicolas Passon and those of the firste voyage embarked themselves to returne into France. They vnderstood at their arriual there, that a barke passing that waye had caried awaye the same soldier: And afterward I knew for a certaintie, that they were Spaniards which had carried him to Hauana. The kinge Audusta sent mee backe my barke ful of mill, with a certayne quantitie of beanes, twoe stages, some skins painted after there maner, and certayne pearles of small value, because they were burnt: and sent me worde that if I would dwell in his quarters, he would geue me a greate countrey: and that after hee had gathered his mil, he would spare me as much as I would haue. In the meane while there came vnto our fozte a flocke of Locke doves in so greate nomber, and that for the space of seuen weekes together, that euery daye wee killed with hargubuse shot twoe hundred in the woods aboute our fozte. After that captaine Vasseur was returned I caused the two barkes to be furnished againe with soldiers and mariners, and sent them to carrie a present from mee vnto the widow of king Hioacaia, whose dwelling was distant from our fozte about twelue leagues northward. Shee curteously receaued our men, sent me backe my barks full of mil and acorns with certayne baskets full of the leaues of Cassine, where with they make their drinke. And the place where this widow dwelleth is the most plentiful of mil that is in all the coaste and the moste pleasant. It is thought that the queene is the most beautiful of al the Indians, and of whome they make most accompt: yea and her subiects honour her so much, that almost continually they beare her on their shoulders and wil not suffer her to go on foote. Which in a few daies after the return of my barks, she sent to visite me

Nicolas
Passon.

King Audusta great humanitie.
Perles burned

Peter Martyr writes cap. 1. decad. 7. that the like flocks of Pigeons are in the Isles of the Lucayes.

The widow of King Hioacaia, or Hiohacara.

This Queenes name was Nia-Cubacani.

by her Hiatiqui, which is as much to saye as her interpreter. Nowe while I thought I was furnished with victuals vntill the time that our shippes might come out of France, (for feare of keeping my people idle) I sent my two barkes to discover along the riuer and vp toward the head thereof, which went so farre by that they were thirtie leagues good beyonde a place named Mathiaqua, and there they discovered the entrance of a lake vps the oneside whereof no land can bee seene, according to the reporte of the Indians, which had oftentimes climed on the highest trees in the country to see land, and notwithstanding could not discerne any: which was the cause that my men went no further, but returned backe, and in comminge home went to see the Ilande of Edelano situated in the midst of the riuer, as faire a place as any that may be seene through the world. For in the space of some thre leagues, that it may containe in length and breadth, a man maye see an exceeding riche countrie and marueilously peopled. At the coming out of the village of Edelano to go into the riuers side a man must passe through an allie aboute thre hundred paces long and fiftie paces broad: on both sides whereof greate trees are planted, the boughes whereof are tied together like an arche, and meete together so artificiallpe that a man woulde thinke it were an arbour made of purpose, as faire I saye, as any in all christendome, although it be altogether naturall. Our men departing from this place rowed to Eneguape, then to Chilily, from thence to Patica, & lastly they came vnto Coya: where leuing their barks in a little creeke of the riuer with men to gard them, they went to visite Vcina, which receaued them very courteously: and when they departed from his house, hee entreated them so earnestly, that sixe of my men remained with him, of which nuber there was one gentleman named Groutauld, which after he had abode there aboute two monethes and taken great paines to discover the countrie, with another which I had left a great while there to that intent, came vnto mee to the fort, and tolde me that he neuer sawe a fairer countrie. Amonge other thinges he reported vnto me that he had sene a place named Hostaquia, & that the king thereof was so mightie, that he was able to bring thre or foure thousand sauaiges to the field: with whom if I would ioine & enter in to league, we might be able to reduce

The fift voyage vnto the riuer of May.

Mathiaqua. The discoverye of a mighty lake on the oneside whereof no land can be seene.

The Isle of Edelano.

An excellent worke of nature.

Eneguape, Chilily, Patica, Coya.

The king of Hostaquia or Oustaca able to bring thre or foure thousand sauaiges, to the field.

The Historie.

The mountaine
of Apalassy.

There is a
Mine of golde
or rich copper
in the moun-
taine of Apa-
lassi.

Note,

Peter Gamby
slaine.
The village
of Edelano.
Golde and
syluer,

Vtina sendeth
to Laudonni-
ere for his
helpe.

A good note,

all the rest of the inhabitants vnto our obedience: Besides that this king knewe the passages vnto the mountaine of Apalassi, which the French men desired so greatly to attaine vnto, and where the enimie of Hostagua made his abode, which was easie to be subdued, if so he wee would enter into league together. This king sent me a plate of a mynerall that came out of this mountayne, out of the foote wherof there runneth a streame of golde or copper, as the sauages thinke, out of which they digge by the sande with an holow and drie cane of a reede vntill the cane be full, afterwarde they shake it, and finde that there are manie small graines of copper and syluer among this sande: which giueth them to vnderstande that some rich myne must needs be in the Mountaine. And because the mountaine was not past fure or fixe dayes iourney from our fort lying toward the north-west, I determined, as sone as our supplie should come out of France, to remove our habitation vnto some riuers moze toward the north, that I might be naxer therunto. One of my soldiers whose name was Peter Gamby, which had remained a long space before in this countrie to learne the languages and traffike with the Indians, at the last came to the village of Edelano, where hauing gotten together a certaine quantitie of gold and syluer, & purposing to returne vnto me, he prayed the king of the village to lend him a Canoa (which is a vessell made of one whole piece of wood which the Indians vse to fish withal and to row vpon the riuers) which this lozde of Edelano graunted him. But being greedy of the riches which he had, he commanded two Indians, which he had charged to conduct him in the Canoa, to murder him & bying him the marchandise & the gold which he had. Which two traitors villanously executed: for they knockt him in the head with an hatchet, as he was blowing of the fire in the Canoa to scatch fishe. The Paracouffy Vtina sent certayne dayes afterward, to pray me to lende him a dosen or sixtene of my shot, to enuade his enimie Potanou, & sent me word that this enimie once vanquished, he would make me passage, yea and would conduct mee vnto the mountains, in such sort that no man should be able to hinder me. Then I assembled my men to demaunde thei aduice, as I was wont to doe in all mine enterprises. The greater part was of opinion, that I shoulde doe well to sende succour vnto this Paracouffy,

racously because it would be harde for mee to discover any farther by into the countrey without his helpe: and that the Spaniards when they were employed in their conquests, did alwaies enter into alliance with some one king to ruine another. Notwithstanding, because I did alwayes mistrust the Indians, and that the more after the last aduertisement that the Spaniards had given me, I doubted least the small number which Vcina demanded might incurre some danger: wherefoze I sent him thirtie shot vnder the charge of Lieutenant Ottigny: which stayed not aboue two dayes with Vcina, while he prepared victuals for his voyage, which ordinarily and according to the custome of the countrey are carried by women and yong boyes, and by Hermaphyrodites. Vcina setting forward with thre hundred of his subiectes, hauing ech of them their bowe and quier full of arrowes, caused our thirtie shot to be placed in the fore warde, and made them march all the day untill that the night appoaching, and hauing not gone past halfe the way, they were enforced to lie all night in the woodes, naere a great lake, and there to encampe themselves: they seperated themselves by sixe and sixe, making ech of them a fire about the place where their king lay, for whose garde they ordayned a certayne number of those archars, in whome hee put most confidence. As soone as daye was come, the campe of the Indians marched within thre leagues of Potanou: There king Vcina requested my Lieutenant to graunt him foure or fise of his men to goe and discover the countrey: which departed immediately, and had not gone farre but they perceived vpon a lake, distant about thre leagues from the village of Potanou, thre Indians which fished in a Canoe. Nowe the custome is that when they fische in this lake, they haue alwayes a companie of Watchmen, armed with Bowes and Arrowes to garde the fishers. Our men being hercof aduertised by those of the companie, durst not passe any further, for feare of falling into some ambushe. Wherefoze they returned towarde Vcina, which suddenly sent them backe with a greater companie to surprise the fishers, before they might retyre and aduertise their king Potanou of the comming of his enemies. Which they could not execute so politickely but that two of them escaped:

A special note

Thre hundred
Indians.A lake three
leages distant
from the vil-
lage of Pota-
nou.

The Historie.

Iawa, significeth their Priest or magician,

Potanou accompanied with two thousand Indians,

The prediction of the magician found true,

Vtina hath eightene or twentie kings to his Vassals,

the third also did the best he could to save himselfe by swimming; in which meane while hee was staied with shotte of arrowes, and they dyed him starke dead vnto the bankes side, where our Indians made of the skinne of his head, cut of both his armes in the high way, reseruing his haire for the triumphe which their king hoped to make for the defeate of his enimie. Vtina fearing least Potanou aduertised by the Fishers which were escaped, shoulde put himselfe in armes to withstand him valiantly, asked counsell of his Iawa, which is asmuch to say in their language as his Magician, whether it were best to goe any farther. Then this Magician made certaine signes hidious and fearefull to beholde, and vied certaine wordes, which being ended, he sayd vnto his king, that it was not best to passe any farther, & that Potanou accompanied with two thousand Indians at the least staied in such and such a place for him, to hye him battaile: and besides this, that all the sayd Indians were furnished with coards to binde the prisoners which they made full accompt to take. This relation caused Vtina to be unwilling to passe any farther: Whereupon my Lieutenant being as angry as euer he might be, because he had taken to great paines without doing any thing of accompt, sayd vnto him, that he would neuer thinke well of him nor of his people, if he would not hazard himselfe: and that if he would not doe it, at the least that he would giue him a guide to conduct him and his small companie to the place where the enimies were encamped. Whereupon Vtina was ashamed, and seeing the good affection of Monsieur de Otigny determined to goe forward. And he failed not to find his enimies in the very place which the Magician had named: where the skirmish began, which lasted three long houres: wherein without doubt Vtina had bene defeated, vntlesse our harquebussiers had not bozne the burthen & hunt of all the battaile, and slaine a great number of the souldiers of Potanou, vpon which occasion they were put to flight. Therewithall Vtina being content for the present, caused his people to retire & returne homeward to the great discontentment of Monsieur de Otigny, which desired nothing more, then to pursue his victorie. After he was come home to his house he sent messagers to eighteen or twenty villages of other kings his vassals, and summoned them to be present at the feasts and dances which he purposed

posed to celebrate because of his victorie. In the meane while M^r de Origny refreshed himselfe for two daies: and then taking his leaue of the Paracoussi, and leauing him twelue of his men, to see that Potanou, bethinking himselfe of his late losse, should not come to burne the houses of Vtina, hee set forward on his way to come vnto me vnto our fort, where he by and told me howe euery thing had passed: and withall that hee had promised the twelue souldiers that hee would come backe againe to fetch them. Then the kinges my neighbours all enemies to Vtina, being aduertised of the returne of my Lieutenant, came to visite me with presents and to enquire how things had passed, praying mee all to receiue them into my fauour, and to become enemy to Vtina, which notwithstanding I would not graunt them for many reasons that moued mee.

The Indians are wont to leaue their houses and to retire themselves into the woods, the space of three moneths, to witte January, February, & March: during which time by no meanes a man can see one Indian. For when they goe on hunting, they make little cottages in the woodes, whereunto they retire themselves, liuing vpon that which they take in hunting. This was the cause that during this time, we could get no victuals by their meanes: and had it not beene that I had made good prouision thereof, while my men had store, vntill the ende of Aprill (which was the time, when at the vttermost, we hoped to haue had succour out of France) I should haue beene greatly amazed. This hope was the cause that the souldiers tooke no great care to look well vnto their victuals, although I deuided equally among the that which I could get abroad in the countrey, without reseruing vnto my selfe any moze then the least souldyer of all the company. The moneth of May appproching and no manner of succour comen out of France, we fell into extream want of victuals, constrained to eate the rootes of the earth and certaine sozrell which we found in the fieldes. For although the sauaiges were returned by this time vnto their villages, yet they succoured vs with nothing but certaine fish, without which assuredly wee had perished with famine. Besides they had giuen vs before the greatest part of their maiz and of their beanes for our marchandise. This famine held vs from the beginning of May, vntill the middest of June,

A custome of the Indians to leaue their houses for three or foure monthes and to liue in the woods.

They looke for succour out of France by the end of April at the vttermost.

Extremee famine for sixe weekes space.

The Historie.

June. During which time the poore souldyers and handycraftsmen become as feeble as might be, and being not able to worke, did nothing but goe one after another in centinel vnto the clift of an hill, situate very nare vnto the fozt, to see if they might discover any french shippe. In fine being frustrated of their hope, they assembled altogether, and came to beseech me to take some order that they might returne into France, considering that if we let passe the season to embarke our selues, we were neuer like to see our countrie, where it coulde not bee chosen but that some troubles were fallen out, seeing they had broken their promise made vnto vs, and that no succour was come from thence. Therevpon it was consulted and resolved by all the companie that the barke Byeton should be trimmed vp, whereof Captaine Vasseur had charge. But because the shippe was not bigge inough to receive vs all, some thought good to builde the Brigantine two deckes higher, which our mutinous souldyers had brought backe, and that 25. men should hazard themselves to passe therein into France. The rest being better advised said that it shoulde be farre better to builde a faire shippe vpon the keele of the galiote which I had caused to be made, promising to labour courageously there vpon. Then I enquired of my shipwrights to knowe in what space they coulde make this shippe readie. They assured the whole companie that being furnished with all things necessarie, they would make it ready by the eighth of August. Immediately I disposed of the time to worke vpon it, I gaue charge to Monsieur de Ottigny my Lieutenent to cause tymber necessary for the finishing of both the vessels to bee brought, and to Monsieur de Arlac my standart bearer to goe with a barke a league or from the fozt to cut downe trees fit to make planches, and to cause the sawiers which he carried with him to saw them: and to my Sergeant of the companie to cause sixtene or seventene men to labour in making coales: and to Master Hance keeper of the artillery, and to the gunner to gather stoe of rosen to braye the vessels: wherein he vsed such diligence, that in lesse then thre weekes he gathered two hogsheds of the same together. There remained now but the principal, which was to recover victuals to sustaine vs while our worke endured: which I undertooke to do with the rest of my companie and the Mariners of the shippe. To this end I embarked my selfe making vp thirty in my great barke

Promise broken.

Two hogsheds of rosen

bartholomew to make a voyage of fortie or fiftie leagues, hauing with vs no prouision at all of victuals: whereby it may easily be gathered howe simply those of our fort were prouided. True it is that certaine souldyers being better husbannes then the rest, and hauing made some prouision of maist, solde a little measure thereof for fiftene and twenty sous vnto their companions. During our voyage we liued of nothing else but raspices, of a certaine round graine, little and blacke, and of the rootes of palmitos which we gate by the riuer sides, wherein after wee had sayled a long time in vaine, I was constrained to returne to the fort: where the souldyers beginning to bee wearie of working because of the extreame famine which did consume them, assembled themselves, & declared vnto me, that seeing we could get no victuals of the Indians, it was expedient for the sauing of their liues, to lease vpon the person of one of the kinges of the countrie: assuring themselves that being taken, the subiects would not suffer our men to want victuals. I made them aunswere that this enterprise was not rashly to be attempted. But that wee ought to haue good regarde vnto the consequence that might insue thereof. Herevpon they replied vnto me, that seeing the time was past of our succour from France, and that we were resolu'd to abandon the countrie, that there was no danger to constrain the sauages to furnish vs with victuals: which for the present I would not graunt vnto the but promised them assuredly that I would send to aduertise the Indians that they shoulde bring me victuals for exchaunge of merchandise and apparel: which they also did for the space of certain daies, during which they brought of their maist and of their fish, which these Indians being trayterous, & mischievous of nature, & knowing our exceeding strange famine, sold vs at so deere a price that for lesse then nothing they had gotten frō vs all the rest of our merchandise which remained. And which was worse, fearing to be forced by vs & seeing that they had gotten al from vs, they came no nearer to our fort then the shot of an Harquebuse. Thither they brought their fish in their little boats, to which our poore soldiers were constrained to go, & oftentimes (as I haue sen) to giue away the very shirtes from their backs to get one fish. If at any time they shewed vnto the sauages the excellent price which they took, these villains would answer the roughly & churlishly: if thou make so great account of thy merchandise, eat it, & we will eat our fish:

The vile nature of the Indians.

A cruell answer of the sauages,

then

The Historie.

Pinocke a cer-
taine kinde of
fruite as big
as cherries.

Astina a king.

then fell they out a laughing and mocked vs with open thyoate. Whereupon our souldiers utterly impatient, were oftentimes ready to cutte them in pieces, and to make them pay the price of their foolish arrogancie. Notwithstanding considering the imposs-
tance hercof, I tooke paines to appease the impatient souldier: for I would not by any meanes enter into question with the sau-
ages, and it sufficed mee to delay the time. Wherefore I deuised to sende vnto Vcina to praye him to deale so farre forth with his
subiects, as to succour me with mast and maiz: which he did ve-
ry sparingly, sending me twelue or fiftene baskets of mast, and
two of pinockes, which are a kinde of little graine frutes which
growe among the wades in the riuer, and are as big as cherries:
yea & this was not but by giuing of them in exchange twice as
much marchandise and apparell as they were worth. For the
subiectes of Vcina perceiued evidently the necessitie wherein wee
were, and began to vse the like speech vnto vs as the others did:
as it is commonly saene that neede altereth mens affections.
While these thinges were in dooing a certaine breaching space
presented it selfe: for Vcina gaue me to vnderstand that there was
a king his subiect whose name was Astina, which he determined
to take prisoner, and to chastise him for his disobedience: that for
this cause, if I would giue him aid with a certaine number of my
souldiers, he woulde bring them to the village of Astina, where
there was meanes to recouer mast and maiz. In the meane season
he excused himself vnto me because he had sent me no more maiz,
and sent me word that the little stoze that he had left, was scarce-
ly sufficient for his sæde-rozne. Nowe being somewhat relieved,
as I thought, by the hope which I had of this offer, I would not
sayle to send him the men which he desired of me, which neuer the
lesse were very euill intreated: for he deceiued them, and in stead
of leading them against Astina, he caused them to march against
his other enemies. My Lieutenant which had the charge of this
enterprise with Captaine Vasseur and my Sergeaunt was de-
termined to be reuenged of Vcina and to cutte him in pieces and
his people: and had it not bene that they feared to doe any thing
against my will, without all doubt they would haue put their en-
terprise in execution. Therefore they would not passe any farther
without aduertising me thereof. Wherefore being come backe a-
gayne

gayne vnto the fort, angry and pricked wppely to the quicke for
 being so mocked, they made their complaints vnto me, declaring
 vnto me that they were almost dead for hunger. They tolde the
 whole matter to the rest of the souldyers, which were very glad
 that they had entred into that action, and resolved, assembling
 themselves agayne together, to let mee vnderstand that they did
 persist in their first deliberation, which was, to punish the bold-
 nes and maliciousnes of the sauages, which they could no longer
 endure, and were determined to take one of their kings prisoner:
 which thing I was enforced to graunt vnto them, to the ende to
 auoid a greater mischiefe, & the sedition which I feare saw would
 ensue, if I had made refusall thereof. For, sayd they, what occasion
 haue you to deny vs, considering the necessitie wherein we are, &
 the small account that they make of vs. Shall it not be lawfull for
 vs to punish them for the wrongs which they do vnto vs, besides
 that we know apparantly how little they respect vs? Is not this
 sufficient although there were no necessitie at all, since they thus
 delude vs, and haue broken promise with vs? After I had there-
 fore resolved with them to sease on the person of Vtina, which be-
 sides that he had giuen vs occasion hereof, was also most able to
 helpe vs to recouer victuals, I departed with fiftye of my best
 souldyers all embarked in two Barkes and wee, arriued in the
 dominions of Vtina, distant from our fort about fortye or fiftye
 leagues: then going on shoare wee dyete towards his village
 situated fife great leagues from the riuer, where wee took him
 prisoner, how be it not without great cryes and alarmes, and led
 him away in our barkes, hauing first signified vnto hys Father-
 in lawe and his chiefe subiectes, that in that I had taken hym, it
 was not for any desire that I had to doe him any harme, but
 onely to relieue my necessitie and want of victuals which op-
 pressed me, and that in case they would helpe me to some, I
 would finde meanes to set him agayne at libertie: that in the
 meane space I would retire my selfe into my Barkes (for I
 feared least they would there assemble themselves together,
 and that some mischief might thereof ensue) where I would stay
 for him two dayes, to receaue his aunswere: notwithstanding
 that my meaning was not to haue any thing without exchange
 of marchandise. Thys they promised they would doe. And

Vtina taken
 prisoner in his
 village by
 Laudoniere
 and 50. of his
 souldyers.

The Historie.

Five or sixe
hundred Indi-
ans.

The deepe dis-
sembling of
the Indians.

The Indians
kil al the men
prisoners that
they take in
warre.

The election
of a new king.

in verpe dæde the verpe same euening, hys wyfe accompanied
withall the women of the village came vnto the Ryuers brincke,
and cryed vnto me to enter into the barke, to see her hus band
and her sonne, which I helde both prisoners. I discovered the
next daye five or sixe hundred Indyans Archers, which drew
nære vnto the Ryuers side, and came to me to signifie vnto
me howe that during the absence of their kyng, their enemye
Potanou being thereof aduertised, was entered into their vyl-
lage, and had set al on fire. They prayed me that I woulde suc-
cour them: neuerthelesse in the meane while they had one parte
of their troupe in ambush, wyth intent to sette vpon me if I had
come on lande, which was easie for me to discerne. For seeing
that I refused so to doe, they greatly doubted that they were
discouered, and sought by all meanes, to remoue out of my
mynde that euill opinion whych I had conceaued of them. They
brought me therefore fish in their little boates and of their meale
of Maize, they made also of their drinke which they call cassine,
which they sent to Vrina and me. Nowe albeit I had gotten
thys poynt of them, that I helde their king prisoner, yet ne-
uerthelesse I could not gette any greate quantite of victuals for
the present: the reason was, because they thought, that after I
had dyatone victuals from them, I woulde put their Kyng to
death. For they measured my will accorpyng to their custome,
whereby they put to death all the men prisoners that they take in
warre. And thus being out of all hope of hys libertie, they
assembled themselves in the great house, and hauing called all
the people together they proposed the election of a newe Kyng,
at which time the Father in lawe of Vrina set one of the Kynges
young Sonnes vpon the royal thron: and tooke such paynes that
euerye man dyd hym homage by the Maioz parte of the voyces.
This election had lyke to haue bene the cause of great troubles
amonge them. For there was a kinsman of a Kyng nære adioy-
ning which pretended a title to the Kyngdome, and in dæde he
had gotten one parte of the Subiectes: notwithstanding thys
enterpryse coulde not take effecte, forasmuch as by a common
consent of the chiefe, it was consulted and concluded, that the
Sonne was moze mete to succæde the Father then anye other.
Nowe all thys whyle I kepte Vrina with me, to whome I had
giuen

giuen some of myne apparell to cloath hym, as I had lykewise done vnto hys Sonne. But his Subiectes which befoze had an opinion that I woulde haue killed hym, being aduertised of the good enteraynement which I vsed towards him, sent two men which walked alonge the Ryuer, and came to visite hym, and brought vs some victuals. These two men at their comming were receaued by me with all curtesie, and entertained according to the victuals which I had. Whyle these thinges thus passed there arriued from all quarters many sauages of the countries adioyning, which came to see Vtina, and sought by all meanes to perswade me to put him to death, offering that if I would doe so, they woulde take order that I shoulde want no victuals. There was also a king my neighbour whose name was Saturioia, a subtille and craftie man, and one that shewed by pzoofe that he was greatly practised in affaires. This king sent ordinarily messengers vnto mee, to pray me to deliuer Vtina vnto him: and to win me the more easily, hee sent twise seuen or eight baskets of Paye or of maist, thinking by this way to allure me, and to make me come to composition with him: In the ende notwithstanding when he sawe he lost his time he ceased to visite me with ambassages and victuals: and in the meane whyle I was not able with the small stoze of victuals which I had, so well to proportion out the trauaile vppon the shippes which wee buile to returne into France, but that in the ende wee were constrained to endure extreame famine, which continued amonge vs all the moneth of Maye: for in this latter season, neither Patz nor Beanes, nor Past was to be founde in the villages, because they had employed all for to sowe their fieldes, insomuch that we were constrained to eate rootes, which the most part of our men panned in the morters which I had brought with me to beate gunnepowder in, and the grayne which came to vs from other places: some tooke the wood of Esquine, beate it, and made meale thereof, which they boyled with water, and eate it: others went with their harquebusses to seeke to kill some Foule. Vea this miserie was so great, that one was founde that gathered by amonge the filth of my house, all the Fish bones that he coulde find, which he dyed and beate into powder to make bread thereof. The effectes of this hidious famine appeared incontinently

The hatred among the sauage kings of Florida.

Note.

Note.

Roots.

Esquine.

The Historie.

New corne by
the ende of
May in Flori-
da,

The village of
Enecaque,

A little green
fruite that
groweth in
the ryuers as
bigge as che-
ries.
The Isle of E-
delano.

among vs, for our bones eftsloones began to cleaue so nere vnto the skinne, that the most part of the souldyers had their skinnes pearced thorowh with them in manye partes of their bodyes: in such sorte that my greatest feare was, least the Indyans woulde ryle vp agaynst vs, considering that it woulde haue bene verpe harde for vs to haue defended our selues in such extreame decaye of all our forces, besides the scarcetye of all victuals, which faylen vs all at once. For the verpe Ryuer had not such plenty of ffish as it was wont, and it seemed that the lande and water vnd fight agaynst vs. Now as we were thus vpon termes of dyspayre, about the ende of the moneth of Maye, and the beginning of Iune, I was aduertised by certayne Indyans that were my neighbours, that in the high countrie vp aboute the ryuer, there was newe maiz, and that that countrie was most forward of all. This caused me to take vpon me to goe thither with a certayne number of my men, and I went by the ryuer to a place called Enecaque: where I met the sister of Vcina in a village wher shee made vs verpe good cheare and sent vs ffish. We found that which was tolde vs to bee true: for the maiz was now ripe: but by this good lucke one shewde turne happened vnto me. For the most part of my souldyers fell sicke wyth eating more of it then their weakened stomackes coulde digest. We had also bene the space of foure dayes, since wee departed from our fort, without eating anye thyng sauyng little pinoakes, and a little ffish, which was gathe of the ffishers, whych we mette sometymes along the ryuer. And yet thys was so lyttle that certayne souldyers ate principle lyttle whelpes which were newly whelped. The next day I purposed to goe into the Isle of Edelano to take the kynge which had caused one of my men to be slayne, as I haue mentioned before: but being aduertysed of my departing out of my fort, and of the waye which I toke by the Ryuer, he feared that I went forth wyth a purpose to be reuenged of the euil turne which he had played: so that when I came thither, I founde the houses emptye: for he was rettyred a lyttle before wythall hys people: and I could not by any meanes keep my soldiers, being angrye because they had lost one of their companions, from setting the village on fire. At my departure from thence I passed backe againe by Enecaque, where I gathered

thered as much maiz as I could possibly: which with great diligence I conueyed to our fort, to succour my pooze men, which I had left in great necessitie. They therefore seeing me a farre off comming ranne to that side of the riuer where they thought I would come on lande: for hunger so pinched them to the hearte, that they could not stave untill the virtuals were brought them to the fort. And that they well shewed, as soon as I was come, and that I had distributed that little maiz among them, which I had giuen to ech man, before I came out of the barke: for they eate it before they had taken it out of the huske. But seeing my selfe in this extreme neede, I tooke paynes daye by daye to seeke some villages, where there was some fode. And as I traualled this way and that way, it happened that two of my Carpenters were killed by the two sonnes of king Emola, and by one whose name was Casti, as they went on walking to the village called Athore. The cause of this murder was, because they could not refraine themselves as they walked though the fields from gathering a little maiz, which as they were doing they were taken in the manner: whereof I was presently aduertised by an Indian which a little before had brought me a present from Nia-Cubacani Queene of a village, and neighbour to our forte. Upon receipt of this aduertisement, I sent my sergeant with a number of soldiers, which founde nothing else but the two dead corpses, which they buried, & returned without doing any other exploit, because the inhabitantes were fled away fearing they shoulde be punished for such a foule facte. As these thinges thus passed, & that by this time we had almost vsuen out the moneth of May, two subiectes of king Vtina came vnto mee with an Hermaphrodite, which shewed me that by this time y^e maiz was ripe in the greatest part of their quarters. Whereupon Vtina signified vnto mee that in case I woulde carrie him home to his house, he woulde take such good order that I shoulde haue plentie of maiz and beanes: and withall, that the felde which he had caused to be sowed for mee, shoulde be reserued to my vse. I consulted with my men concerning this matter, and founde by the aduice of all my companie, that it was best to graunt him his request, saying, y^e he had means to succour vs with food sufficient to serue our turnes for our embarkement, and that therefore I might

Two Carpenters killed for gathering the Indians maiz.

The village Athore.

Nia-Cubacani: ny a queene.

The Historie.

Patuca a
village.

might do well to carrie him home. Wherefore I caused the two barkes forthwith to be made readie, wherein I sayled to Patuca, a place distant from his village eight or nine leagues, where I founde no body: for they were gotten into the woods, and would not shewe themselves, albeit Vtina shewed himselfe unto them, for asmuch as they imagined that I shoulde be contrayned to let him goe. But seeing no body to shewe themselves I was contrayned to hazarde one of my men, which had bene acquainted with the state of the countrey, to whome I deliuered the young sonne of Vtina, and commaunded him to goe with diligence to the village of Vtina, unto his father in lawe and his wife, to aduertise them that if they would haue their king agayne, they shoulde bring me victuals unto the sho of the litle riuer whither I was gone. At my mans comming euerie one made much of the litle child, neither was there a man that thought not himselfe well appaide to touch him. His father in law & his wife hearing of these newes came presently towards our barkes, and brought bread which they gaue unto my soldiers, they held me there three dayes, & in the meane while did all þ they could to take me: which presently I discouered, & therfore stood diligently vpon my gard. Wherefore perceyuing they could not haue their purpose, & that they were already discouered, they sent to aduertise mee þ as yet they could not helpe me to victuals, & that the corne was not yet ripe. Thus I was constrained to returne & to carry backe Vtina home, where I had much a do to saue him fro þ rage of my soldiers: which perceiuing þ maliciousnes of the Indians, went about to haue murdered him. Hopeouer it seemed they were content that they had gotten þ son, & that they cared not greatly for the father. Now my hope sayling me on this sho, I deuised to send my men to the villages, where I thought þ maiꝝ was by this time ripe: I went to diuers places, & continued so doing fiftene dayes after, when as Vtina besought me againe to send him unto his village, assuring himselfe that his subiectes would not sticke to giue mee victuals: & that in case they refused so to do, he was content that I shuld do what I thought good with him. I vndertoke this voiage the second time with the two barkes furnished as befoze. At my comming vnto the litle riuer, we found his subiectes there, which failed not to come thither, with some quantitie of bread, beanes, and

and thus, to giue my soldiers. Nevertheless returning agayne to their former practise they sought all meanes to entrap me, hoping to cry quitance for the imprisonment of their king, if they might haue gotten the victorie of me. But after that they saw the small meanes, which they had to annoy me, they returned to intreaties & offered that if I would giue them their king with certaine of my soldiers, they would conuict them vnto the village, & that the subjects seeing him, would be more willing to giue vs victuals. Which thing notwithstanding I would not grant vnto the (mis- trusting their subtiltie, which was not so couerte, but that one might espie day at a little hole) vntil they had first giuen me two men in pledge with charge by the next day they should bring me victuals. Which thing they granted, & gaue me two men, which I put in chaines, for feare they should escape away, as I knew well they were instructed to do. Foure dayes were spent in these conferences, at the end whereof they declared vnto me, that they could not fully and wholly performe their promise: & that the bettermost that they could do for the present was to cause each subject to bring his burthen of m^l. To conclude they were content to do so on condition that I would send them their two pledges within ten daies. As my lieutenant was ready to depart, I warned him aboue all things, to take hede hee fell not into the Indians hands: because I knew them to be very subtil and craftie to enterprize & execute any thing to our disadvantage. He departed therefore with his troupe, & came to the small riuer whereinto we were accustomed to enter to approach as nere as we coulde vnto the village of Viua, being five french leagues distant fro thence. There he went on shoare, put his men in good array, and drew straight towards the great house that was the kingly, where the chiefe men of the countie were assembled, which caused very great store of victuals to be brought now one & then another, in doing whereof they spent notwithstanding these or foure dayes: in which meane while they gathered men together to set vpon vs in our retreat. They used therefore many means to hold vs still in heate. For one while they demanded their pledges, another while (saying my lieutenant would not yeld to the, vntill such time as they had brought the victuals vnto the boats, according to the agreement

Desire of re-
venge rooted
in the sauaiges

A necessarie
admonition.

The Florida-
ans subtilties,

The Historie.

ment passed betwene vs) they signified vnto him that the women and yong children were affraide out of all measure to see fire in their matches so neere their harquebuses: and that therefore they most earnestly besought them to put them out, that they might more easily get people ynough to carrie the victuals, and that they for theyr partes woulde leaue their bowes, and arrowes, and woulde be contented that their seruantes shoulde carrie them. This seconde request was as flatly denied them as the former: For it was an easie matter to smell out their intention. But while these thinges were thus in handling, Vcina by no meanes was to be seene, but hid and kept him selfe secrete in a little house a part, where certayne chosen men of mine went to see him, shewing theselues agreed with him, for the long delays of his subiectes: wherunto hee answered, that his subiectes were so much incensed against vs, that by no meanes possible he was able to keepe them in such obedience, as he willingly woulde haue done, and that hee coulde not holde them from waging of warre against Monsieur De Ortigny. That he also called to mind, that euen while he was prisoner, at what time our men ledde him into his countrie to obtaine some victuals, hee saw along the high waies arrows stucke by, at the ends whereof long hairees were fastened, which was a certayne signe of open warre proclaimed, which arrowes the captaine also carried with him to the fort. He saide further that in respect of the good will he bare the Captaine, he forewarned his Lieutenant that his subiectes were determined to cut downe the trees, and cause them to fall a thwhart the little riuer, where the boates were, to keepe them from departing thence, that they might fight with them at their ease, and that if it thus fell out, he assured him for his part he woulde not be there to meddle in the matter. And that which much more augmented the suspicion of warre was, that as my messengers departed from Vcina, they hearde the voyce of one of my men, which during the voyage had alwayes beene among the Indians, and whome as yet they woulde neuer render, but that they had gotten their pledges home. This poore fellowe cryed out a mayne, because two Indians woulde haue carried him into the woods to haue cut his throte: whereupon hee was succoured
and

A certaine
signe of warre

and deliuered. These admonitions being well vnderstande, and after ripe deliberation thereof Monsieur, de Ortigny resolved to retire himselfe the seauen and twentieth of Iuly. Wherefore he set his soldiers in order, and deliuered to ech of them a sacke full of m^pl: and afterward he marched toward his barkes, thinking to p^reuent the enterprise of the sauages. There is at the comming forth of the village a great alley about th^ree or foure hundred pases long, which is couered on both sides with great trees. My lieutenant disposed his men in this alley and set them in such order as they desired to march: for hee was well assured that if there were any ambush, it would be at the comming out of the trees. Therefore he caused Monsieur De Arlac myne ensigne to march somewhat before w^h eight harquebussiers to discover whether there were any danger: besides he commanded one of my sergeants and corporalles to march on the out side of the alley with foure harquebussiers while hee himselfe conducted the rest of his companie through it. Nowe as he suspected, so it fell out: for Monsieur de Arlac mette with two or th^ree hundred Indians at the ende of the alley, which saluted him with an infinite number of their arrowes, and with such furie that it was easie to see w^hich what desire they sought to charge vs. Howbeit they were so well sustayned in the first assault which mine ensigne gaue them, that they which fell downe deade, did somewhat abate the choler of those which remayned aliue. This done my lieutenant halted to gaine grounde in such sort as I haue already said. After he had marched about foure hundred pases, hee was charged afresh with a newe troupe of sauages which were in number about th^ree hundred, which assailed him before, while the rest of the former set vpon him behinde. This seconde assault was so valiantly sustained, that I may truly say that Monsieur De Ortigny so well discharged his dutie, as was possible for a good Captaine to doe. And so it stode them vpon: for he had to deale with such kinde of men, as knew well how to fight & to obey their heade which conducted them, and which knewe so well to behaue themselves in this conflict, as if Ortigny had not prevented their practice, he had bene in danger to haue bene defeated. Their manner in their fight was, that when two hundred had shotte, they retyred themselves and gaue place to the rest that

An alley of three or foure hundred pases long.

A skirmish twene the Sauages & the French.

A second fresh charge of Sauages.

The Floridians manner of fight.

The Historie.

The Floridi-
ans chiefe
feare,

Two slaine,

Two & twen-
tic wounded,

Praier and
thankes vnto
God for their
deliuerance.

The village
Sarauihi,

were behinde, and all the while had their eye and foote so quicke and readie, that assoone as euer they sawe the harquebuste layde to the charge, so soone were they on the ground, and elsone by to answer with their bowes, and to flie their way, if by chance they perceiued we went about to take them: for there is nothing that they feare so much, because of our swordes and daggers. This conflict continued and lasted from nine of the clocke in the morning, vntill the night departed them. And if Ottigny had not berthought himselfe to cause his men to breake the arrows which they founde in the waye, and so to deprivie the savages of the meanes to beginne agayne, without all doubt he should haue had very much to do: for by this meane they lacked arrowes, and so were constrained to retye themselues. During the time of the conflict they cryed and made signes that they were the capitaines and lieutenants friends: and that they fought for none other cause but to be reuenged on the soldiers, which were their mortall enemies. My lieutenant being come vnto his boates toke a reueue of his company, and found two men wanting which were killed, of whome the one was called James Sale, and the others name was Desureur. He founde moreouer two and twentie of them wounded, which with much adoe he caused to bee brought vnto the boates. All the mill that he found among his company came but to two mens burthens, which hee deuided equally among them. For assoone as the conflict beganne, euery man was constrained to leaue his sacke to put his hande vnto his weapon. In this meane while I remayned at the foote, and caused euery man diligently to trauell, hoping that my Lieutenant would be hyng vs victuals. But seeing the time consume away, I began to suspect the trueth of that which fell out, whereof I was assured immediately after at their returne. Seeing therefore mine hope frustrate on that side, I made my prayer vnto God, and thanked him of his grace which he had shewed vnto my poore soldiers which were escaped: Afterward I thought vpon newe meanes to obtayne victuals, aswell for our returne into France, as to dyue out the time vntill our embarking. I was aduertised by certayne of our companie, which vsually went on hunting into the woodes and through the villages, that in the village Sarauihi situated on the other side of the riuer and two leagues distant

distant from the fort, and in the village Emoloa there were
 sledges wherein the mil was very forwarde, and that there was
 thereof in those partes in great abundance. Wherefore I cau-
 sed my boates to be made readie, and sent my Sergeant thither
 with certayne soldiers, which vsed such diligence, that wee had
 good store of m^l. I sent also to the riuer which the Savages cal
 Iracana named by captaine Ribault the riuer of Somme, where
 Captayne Vasseur and my sergeant arrived with two boates and
 their ordinarie furniture, and founde there a great assemble of
 the Loydes of the countrey, among whom was Achore the sonne
 of Satourious, Appolou, and Tacadocorou, which were there
 assembled to make merrie: because that in this place are the fai-
 rest maides & women of al the countrey. Captaine Vasseur in my
 name gaue certaine smal trifles to all the Loyds, to the Quene,
 to the maydes and women of the villages. Whereupon the
 boates were forth with laden with m^l, after they had made our
 men as good chere as they could deuise. The Quene sent mee
 two small Mats so artificially wrought as it was impossible to
 make better. Now finding our selues by this meane sufficiently
 furnished with victuals, we began ech of vs in his place, to tra-
 uaille & vse such diligence, as the desire to see our native countrie
 might moue vs. But because two of our Carpenters were slaine
 by the Indians (as heretofore I mentioned) Iohn de Hais, Ma-
 ster carpenter, a man very worthie of his vocation, repaired un-
 to me, and tolde me that by reason of want of men hee was not a-
 ble to make me by the ship against the time that hee had promi-
 sed mee: which speech caused such a mutinie among the soldiers
 that verie hardly he escaped killing: howbeit I appeased them
 aswell as I could, and determined to worke no more from thence
 forth vpon the shippe, but to content our selues to repaire the
 Brigantine which I had. So we beganne to beate downe all
 the houses that were without the forte, and caused coales to be
 made of the tymber thereof: likewise the soldiers beate downe
 the pallisade which was towarde the waters side, neither was I
 euer able to keepe them from doing it. I had also determined to
 beate downe the fort befoze my departure and to set it on fire,
 for feare least some newe-come guesse shoulde haue enioyed
 and possessed it. In the meane while there were none of vs to

The village
Emoloa.

The riuer of
Iracana cal-
led by Ribault
the riuer of
Somme,

Curtisie and
liberalitie the
best meanes to
deale with the
savage,

Most artificial
mattes.

The beating
downe of the
houses with-
out the fort, &
the pallisade,

The Historie.

The cause
why the
French lost
Florida,

Eight kings
Laudonniers
friends and
allies.
The principal
scope of plan-
ters in strange
countries.

Florida a rich
countrie.

Aug. 3. 1565.

whome it was not an extrême grieffe to leaue a countrie, where-
in we had endured so great trauailes and necessities, to discouer
that which we must forsake through our owne countreiemens
default. For if we had bene succoured in time and place, and ac-
cording to the promise that was made vnto vs, the warre which
was betwene vs and Vtina, had not fallen out, neither shoulde
we haue had occasion to offend the Indians, which with al paines
in the world I entertayned in good amitie, as well with marchan-
dise and apparell, as with promise of greater matters, and with
whome I so behaued my selfe, that although sometimes I was
constrayned to take victuals in some fewe villages, yet I lost
not the alliance of eight kings and Lords my neighbours, which
continually succoured and ayded me with whatsoeuer they were
able to affoord. Now this was the principall scope of all my pur-
poses, to winne and entertaine them, knowing howe greatly
their amitie might aduance our enterprise, and principally while
I discovered the commodities of the countrie, and sought to
strengthen my selfe therein. I leaue it to your cogitation to
thinke how neere it went to our heartes, to leaue a place aboun-
ding in riches (as we were thoroughly enformed thereof) in re-
turning whereunto, and doing seruice vnto our Prince, we left our
owne countrie, wiues, children, parentes, and friends, and pas-
sed the perils of the sea, and were therein arriued, as in a plen-
tiful treasure of all our heartes desire. As ech of vs were much
tormented in minde with these or such like cogitations, the
thirde of August I discryed foure sayles in the sea, as I walked
vpon a little hill, whereof I was exceeding well appaide: I
sent immediately one of them which were with mee to aduertise
those of the fort thereof, which were so glad of those newes, that
one would haue thought them to bee out of their wittes to see
them laugh and leape for ioy. After these shippes had cast ancre,
we discryed that they sent one of their ship boates to lande: where-
upon I caused one of mine to be armed with diligence, to send to
meete them, and to know who they were. In the meane while
fearing lest they were Spaniards, I set my soldiers in order &
in readines, attending the returne of Captaine Vasseur and my
lieutenant, which were gone to meete them, which brought me
word that they were Englishmen: in truch they had in their co-
panie

pany one whose name was Martine Atinas of Diepe, which at that time was in their seruice, which on the behalfe of Maister Iohn Hawkins their generall came to request me that I would suffer them to take fresh water, whereof they stood in great neede, signifying vnto me that they had bene aboute fiftene daies on the coast to get some. We brought vnto me from the generall two flacons of wine, and bread made of wheate: which greatly refreshed me, forasmuch as for seuen moneths space I neuer tasted a droppe of wine: neuerthelesse it was all diuided among the greatest part of my souldyers. This Martine Atinas had guided the Englishmen vnto our coast, wherewith he was acquainted: for in the yeare 1562. he came thither with mee, and therefore the generall sent him to mee. Therefore after I had graunted his request, he signified the same vnto the generall, which the next day following caused one of his small shippes to enter into the ryuer, and came to see me in a great shipboate, accompanied with gentlemen honourably apparelled, yet vnarmed. We sent for great store of bread and wine, to distribute thereof to euery one: On my part I made him the best chere I could possibly, and caused certayne sheepe and poultry to bee killed, which vntill this present I had carefully preserved hoping to store the countrie withall. For, notwithstanding all the necessities and sickness that happened vnto me, I would not suffer so much as one chicking to be killed: by which meanes in a short time I had gathered together aboute an hundred Pullets. Now these dayes passed, while the English generall remayned with me, during which tyme the Indyans came in from all parts to see hym, and asked me whether hee were my brother: I told them he was so, and signified vnto them, that hee was come to see me and ayde me with so great store of victuals, that from thence forward I should haue no neede to take any thing of them. The bruit hereof incontinently was spread ouer all the countrie, in such sort as Ambassadors came vnto me from all parts, which on the behalfe of the kings their masters desired to make alliance with mee: and euen they, which before sought to make warre against me, came to offer their friendship and seruice vnto mee: Whereupon I receaued them and gratified them with certayne presentes. The generall immediately vnderstoode the desire & vrgent occasion which I had to returne into France: whereupon

Maister Iohn
Hawkins the
English gene-
rall.

Sheepe and
Poultrie car-
ried into Flo-
rida.

An aduantage
wisely taken.

The Historie.

The French
mistrusted
that the En-
glishtmen
would plant
in Florida,

Whereupon he offered to transport me and all my company home: whereunto notwithstanding I would not agree, being in doubt upon what occasion hee made so large an offer. For I knewe not howe the case should betwixt the French and the English: and although he promised me on his faith to put me on land in France, before he would touch in England, yet I should in doubt least he would attempt somewhat in Florida in the name of his mistress. Wherefore I flatly refused his offer: whereupon there rose a great mutiny among my Souldiers, which sayd that I sought to destroy them all, and that the Brigantine, whereof I spake before, was not sufficient to transport them, considering the season of the yeare wherein we were. The hunte and mutiny increased more and more: for after that the Generall was returned to his ships, he told certaine gentlemen and souldiers which went to see him, partly to make good chaire with him, he declared, I say, vnto them, that he greatly doubted that hardly we should be able to passe safely in those vessels which we had: & that in case we should enterprise the same, we should no doubt bee in great feopardy: notwithstanding if I were so contented, hee would transport part of my men in his shippes, and that hee would leaue me a small shippe to transport the rest. The Souldyers were no sooner come home, but they signified the offer vnto their companions, which incontinently consented together that in case I would not accept the same they would embarke themselves with hym and forsake me, so that he would receaue them accordyng to his promise. They therefore assembled themselves altogether and came to seeke me in my Chamber, and signified vnto me their intention, whereunto I promised to aunswere within one houre after. In which meane space I gathered together the principall members of my company, which after I had broken the matter with them, answered me all with one voice, that I ought not to refuse this offer, nor contemne the occasion which presented it selfe, and that they could not thinke euill of it in France, if being forsaken, as we were, we ayded our selues with such meanes as God had sent vs. After sundry debatinges of this matter, in conclusion I gaue mine aduise, that wee ought to deliuer him the price of the shippe which hee was to leaue vs, & that for my part I was content to giue him the best of my stuffe, and the siluer which I had gathered

Syluer found
in Florida,

gathered in the Country. Whereupon notwithstanding it was determined that I shoulde kepe the silver, for feare, least the Quene of England seeing the same, shoulde the rather be encouraged to set footing there, as before she had desired: that it was farre better to carry it into France, to giue encouragement vnto our Princes not to leaue of an enterpryse of so great importance for our common wealth, and that, seeing we were resolved to depart, it was farre better to giue him our Artillerie, which otherwise we should bee constrained to leaue behind vs, or to hide it in the ground, by reason of the weakenes of our men, being not able to imbarke the same. This point being thus concluded and resolved on, I went my selfe vnto the English Generall, accompanied with my Lieutenant, and Captaine Vasseur, Captaine Verdier, and Trenchant the Pilot, and my Sergeant, all men of experience in such affaires and knowing sufficiently how to dye such a bargain. We therefore tooke a viewe of the Shippe which the Generall would sell, whom we dyewe to such reason, that he was content to stand vnto mine owne mens iudgement, who esteemed it to be worth seuen hundred crowns, wherof we agreed very friendly. Wherefore I deliuered him in earnest of the summe, two bastards, two mynions, one thousand of iron, and one thousand of powder. This bargain thus made, he considered the necessity wherein we were, hauing for all our sustenance but myl & water: whereupon being moued with pittie, he offered to relievie me with twenty barrels of meale, six pipes of beanes, one hoghead of salt, and a hundred of waxe to make candels. Whereouer soasmuch as he sawe my Souldyers goe barefoote, hee offered me besides fifty payres of shoes, which I accepted and agreed of a price with hym, and gaue hym a byll of mine hand for the same, for which vntill this present I am indebted to hym. He did more then this: for particularly he bestowed vppon my selfe a great iare of oyle, a iare of Cynagre, a barill of Olyues, and a great quantitie of Ryce, and a barill of white Biscuit. Besides hee gaue diuerse presents to the principall Officers of my companie accordyng to their qualities: so that I may saye that wee receaued as manye courtesies of the Generall, as it was possible to receiue of any man liuing. Wherein doubtlesse hee hath wonne the reputation of a good and charitable man, deseruing to be esteemed asmuch of

Note.

The great importance of this enterpryse.

The great humanity and bountie of Master Iohn Hawkins to the French.

The Historie.

The departure of the English Generall

August. 15.

The Floridians measure their months by the revolutions of the Moone,

as all as if hee had saved all our liues. Incontinent after his departure I spared no payne to hasten my men to make biscuits of the meale which hee had left me, and to hope my Calke to take in water needfull for the voyage. A man may well thinke what diligence was vsed, in respect of the great desire we had to depart, wherein we continued so well, that the sixteenth day of August the biscuit, the greatest part of our water, and all the Shoulders stiffe was brought aboide: so that from that daye forwarde we dyd nothing but stay for good windes to drive vs into France: which had freed vs from an infinite number of mischiefs which afterwarde we suffered, if they had come as we desired: but it was not Gods good pleasure, as shall appeare hereafter. Being thus in a readynesse to sette saile, we thought our selues that it would doe well to bringe certayne men and women of the countrey into France, to the ende, that if this voyage should be taken in hande agayne, they might declare vnto their Kinges, the greatnesse of our King, the excellencye of our Princes, the goodnesse of our Countrey, and the manner of liuyng of the Frenchmen: and that they might also learne our language to serue our turnes thereby in tyme to come. Wherein I tooke so good order, that I had found meanes to bring away with me the goodliest persons of all the Countrey, if our intentions had succeeded, as I hoped they would haue done. In the meane season the Kinges my neighbours came often to see and visite me: which, after that they vnderstode that I would returne into France, demaunded of me whether I meant to returne agayne or no, and whether it should be in short tyme. I signified vnto them that within tenne Moneths (so they call their Moneths) I would visite them agayne with such force, that I would be able to make them Conquerours ouer all their enemies. They prayed me that I would leaue them my house, that I would forbidde my Shoulders to beate downe the fort and their lodgings, and that I would leaue them a boate to ayde them withall in their warre against their enemies. Which I made as though I would graunt vnto them, to the end I might alwaies remaine their friend until my last departure.

The end of the second voyage.

THE THIRD VOYAGE

of the French men made by Cap-

taine IOHN RIBAVLT vnto
FLORIDA.

A I was thus occupied in these conferences, the winde and the tyde serued well to set sayle, which was the eight and twentieth of August, at which instant Captaine Vascour, which commaunded in one of my shippes, and Captaine Verdier, which was chiefe in the other, now readye to goe forth, began to discrype certayne sayles at sea, whereof they aduertised me with diligence: whereupon I appointed to arme forth a boat in good order to goe to descrype and know what they were. I sent also to the centinels, which I caused to be kept on a little knappe, to cause certayne men to clymbe by to the top of the highest trees the better to discouer them. They discryed the great boate of the shippes, which as yet they could not perfectly discern, which, as farre as they could iudge, seemed to chase my boat, which by this tyme was passed the barre of the Ryuer: so that wee coulde not possibllye iudge whether they were enemies which woulde haue carryed her away with them: for it was to great a ken to iudge the truth therof. With this doubt I put my men in order & in such aray as though they had been enemies: & in deed I had great occasion to mistrust the same: for my boat came vnto their shippe about two of the clocke in the afternoone, and sent me no newes all that day long to put me out of doubt who they shoulde be. The next day in the moorning about eight or nyne of the clocke I sawe seuen boates (among which mine owne was one) full of souldiers enter into the Ryuer, haupng every man his harquebuse and morryon on hys head, which marched all in battayle along the cliffes where my centinels were, to whom they woulde make no kyn of answer, notwithstanding all the demaundes that were made vnto them, in so much as one of my souldyers was constrained to bestowe a shotte at them without doing hurt neuerthelesse to any of them, by reason of the distance betwene hym and the boates.

The arrival of
Captain Iohn
Ribault at the
fort the 28. of
August. 1565.

Note.

D

The

The Historie.

False reportes
of Laudon-
niere to the
Admirall of
France,

The danger
of backbiting.

Alcibiades ba-
nished by
backbiters.

The report hereof being made vnto me, I placed ech of my men in his quarter, with full deliberation to defend our selues, if they had bene enemies, as in truth wee thought them to haue bene: lykewise I caused the two small field pieces which I had left mee to be trimmed in such sort, as if in appoaching to the fort they had not cryed, & it was Captayne Ribault, I had not fayled to haue discharged the same vpon them. Afterward I vnderstood that the cause why they entered in this manner, proceeded of the false reportes which had bene made vnto my Lorde Admirall by those which were returned into France in the first ships. For they had put in hys head, that I playde the Lord and the Kyng, and that I would hardly suffer that any other saue my selfe shoulde enter in thither to gouerne there. Thus we see how the good name of the most honest is oftentimes assayed by such, as hauing no meanes to wyne themselves credyt by vertuous and laudable endeuours, thinke by debasing of other mens vertues to augment the feeble force of their faint courage, which neuertheless is one of the most notable dangers which may happen in a common-wealth, and chieffly among men of warre which are placed in gouernement. For it is very hard, yea vnterly vnpossible, that in gouerning of a company of men gathered out of diuers places and sundry Nations, and namely such as we know them to bee in our warres, it is, I say, vnpossible, but there will be alwaies some of euill conditions & harde to be ruled, which easily conceaue an hatred against hym, which by admonitions and light corrections endeuoureth to reduce them to the discipline of warre. For they seeke nothing else, but for a small occasion founded vpon a light pretext to sound into the eares of great Lordes that which mischieuously they haue contriued against those, whose execution of iustice is odious vnto them. And albeit I will not place my selfe in the ranke of great and renowned Captaines, such as liued in times passed, yet wee may iudge by their examples, howe hurtfull backbiters haue bene vnto common-wealths. I will onely take Alcibiades for witnes in the common-wealth of the Athenians, which by this meane was cast into banishment, whereupon his Citizens felt the smart of an infinite number of mischiefs: insomuch as in the end they were constrained to call him home againe, and acknowledge at length the fault they had committed in forgetting his
god

good seruices, & rather beleeuing a false report, then hauing had regarde vnto so many notable employes which in former time he had atchieued. But that I loole not my selfe in digressing so far in this my iustificacion, I will retorne againe to my first course. Being therfore aduertised that it was Captayne Ribault, I went forth of the fort to goe to meeke hym, & to doe hym all the honoz I coulde by any meanes, I caused hym to bee welcommed with the artillerie, and a gentle voley of my shotte, whereunto he answered with his. Afterward being come on shope and receaued honorably and with ioy, I brought hym to my lodging, reioycing not a little because that in this company I knew a good number of my friends, which I increated in the best fort that I was able, with such victuals as I could get in the country, & þ small stoze which I had left mee, with that which I had of the English Generall. Howbeit I maruailed not a little when as all of them with one voice beganne to utter vnto me these or the like speeches. My Captaine, we praise God that we haue found you aloue, & chiefly because we know, þ the reportes which haue been made of you, are false. These speeches moued me in such sort, þ I would needs out of hand knowe moze, mistrusting some euill. Wherefore hauing accosted Captain Iohn Ribault, & going both of vs alike together out of þ fort, he signified vnto me the charge which he had, praying me not to retorne into France, but to stay with him my selfe & my company, & assured me that he would make it well thought of at home. Whereupon I replied that out of this place I woulde doe him all seruice: that for the present I could not nor ought not accept this offer, since he was come for no other intent then to occupie the place which I before possessed: that I could haue no credit to be there commanded: that my friends would neuer like of it, and that hee woulde hardly giue me that counsaile, if in good earnest I should demaund his aduise therein. He made me answer, that he would not commaund me, that we should be companions, and that he would builde another fortresse, & that he would leaue mine owne vnto mee. This notwithstanding I fully aduertised hym, that I coulde not receaue a greater comfort then the newes which he brought me to retorne into France: & farther þ though I should stay there, yet it must needs be þ one of vs both was to commaund w title of the kings Lieutenant, þ this could not wel agree

Landoulliers
receauing of
Captayne Ribault.

The Historie.

together: that I had rather haue it cast in my teeth to bee the poorest begger in the worlde, then to bee commaunded in that place, where I had endured so much to inhabite & plant there, if it were not by some great Lord or Knight of the order: and that in these respectes I prayed hym verie hartily to deliuer me the Letters which my Lozde Admiral had witten vnto mee, which hee perfourmed.

The contents of those letters was this.

Letters, of the
Lord Admiral
vnto Laudonniere,

Captaine Laudonniere, because some of them which are returned from Florida speake indifferently of the Countrey, the Kyng desireth your presence, to the ende, that according to your tryal, he may resolute to bestowe great cost thereon, or wholly to leaue it: and therefore I send Captaine John Ribault to be Gouvernour there, to whom you shall deliuer whatsoever you haue in charge, & informe him of all things you haue discovered. And in a postscript of the letter was thus witten. Thinke not, that whereas I send for you, it is for any euill opinion or mistrust that I haue of you, but that it is for your good and for your credit, and assure your selfe that during my life you shall find me your good Master.

Chastillon.

Accusations
against him,

Laudonniere
answers
thereunto.

Nowe after I had longe discoursed with Captaine Ribault, Captayne la Grange accosted me, and told me of an infinite sight of false reportes which had bene made of me to my great hindrance: and among other thinges he informed me, that my Lord Admirall tooke it verie euill that I had carryed a woman with me: likewise that some bodie had tolde hym that I went about to counterfayte the Kyng, and to playe the Tyrant: that I was to cruell vnto the men that went with mee: that I sought to bee aduanced by other meanes then by my Lord Admirall, & that I had witten to many Lords of the Courte, which I ought not to haue done. Whereunto I answered, that the woman was a poore Chambermayde, which I had taken vp in an Inne, to ouerser my household busines, to looke to an infinite sort of diuerse beastes, as Sheepe and Poultrype which I carryed ouer with mee to store the

the countrey withall: that it was not mete to put a man to attend
 this businesse: likwise, considering the length of the time that I
 was to abide there, me thought it should not offende any body, to
 take a woman with me, aswel to helpe my soldiers in their sick-
 nesses, as in mine owne, whereinto I fell afterwarde. And how
 necessaris her seruice was for vs, ech one at that time might easi-
 lie perceiue: That all my men thought so well of her, that at one
 instant there were fixe or seuen which did demaunde her of mee
 in marriage (as in verie dede one of them had her after our re-
 turne.) Touching that which was saide that I plaide the kinge, 2.
 these reportes were made, because I would not beare with any
 thing which was against the duetie of my charge and the kings
 seruice. Howeouer, that in such enterpryses it is necessarie for
 a gouernour to make himselfe knownen and obeyed, for feare least
 euery bodie would become a master, perceiving themselves far
 from greater forces. And that if the tale tellers called this ri- 3.
 gour, it rather proceeded of their disobedience, then of my nature
 lesse subiect to crueltie then they were to rebellion. For the 4.
 last poynte, that I had not written to any of the Lords of the
 Court but by the aduice and commaundement of my Lorde Ad-
 mirall, which willed me at my departure to sende part of such
 thinges as I shoulde finde in the countrey vnto the Lords of the
 Counsell: to thende that being moued by this meane they might
 deale with the Quene mother for the continuance of this enter-
 prise: that hauing bene so small time in the countrey, continual-
 ly hindred with building of fortresses, and vnlading of my ships,
 I was not able to come by any newe or rare thinges to sende the,
 whereupon I thought it best to content them in the meane while
 with letters, vntill such time as I might haue longer space to
 serch out the Countrey, and might recouer something to sende
 them: the distribution of which letters I meant not otherwise but
 to referre to my Lorde Admiralls good pleasure: that if the bea-
 rer had forgot himselfe so farre, as that he had broken the coue-
 ring of the letters, and presented the himselfe for hope of gaine,
 it was not my commandement. And that I neuer honoured noble 5.
 man so much, nor did to any more willing & faithfull seruice then
 to my Lorde Admirall, nor euer sought advancement but by his
 meanes. You see how things passed for this day. The next day
 the

The Historie.

Five Indian
kinge.

The mountaine
of Apalassy
whererein are
mynes of per-
fect gold.
Sieroa Pira
redde mettell.

Perfect gold.

Good meanes
to auoide the
danger of fire.

the Indians came in from all partes, to know what people they were, to whome I signified that this was hee which in the yeare a thousande five hundred sxtie and two arrived in this countrie, and erected the piller whiche stoode at the entrie of the river. Some of them knew him: for in truch he was easie to be knowne by reason of the greate bearde whiche hee ware. He receaued many presents of the which were of the villages natre adioyning, among whom there were some that he had not yet forgotten. The kinges Homoloa, Sarauahi, Alimacani, Malica, and Casti, came to visite him and welcome him with diuerse giftes according to their manner. I aduertised them that he was sent thither by the king of Fraunce, to remayne there in my roome, and that I was sent for. Then they demaunded and prayed him, if it might stand with his good pleasure, to cause the marchandise that he had brought with him to be deliuered them, and that in fewe dayes they woulde bring him to the mountaines of Apalassy, whither they had promised to conduct mee, and that in case they performed not theyr promise, that they were content to be cut in peces. In those mountaines, as they sayde, is founde red copper, which they call in their language Sieroa Pira, which is as much to say, as redde mettell, whereof I had a peece, which at the verie instant I shewed to Captaine Ribault, which caused his gold-siner to make an assay thereof, which reported vnto him that it was perfect golde. About the time of these conferences, commings and goings of the kings of the countrey, being weakened with my former trauaile, & fallen into a melancholie vpon the false reportes that had bene made of me, I fell into a great continuall feuer, which helde me eight or nyne dayes, during which time Captaine Ribault caused his victuals to be brought on shoze, and bestowed the most part thereof in the house which my Lieutenant had built about two hundred pases without the fort: which he did to chende they might see the better defended from the weather, and likewise to the intent that the meale might be neerer to the bake-house, which I had built of purpose in that place, the better to auoide the danger of the fire, as I said before. But loe how oftentimes misfortune doth serch & pursue vs, euen then when we thinke to be at rest! loe what happened after that captaine Ribault had brought by chace of his small ships into the river

river, which was the fourth of September! Sixe great Spanish ships arrived in the rode, where foure of our greatest ships remained, which cast anchor, assuring our men of good amitie. They asked how the chiefe captaines of the enterpryse did, & called them all by their names and surnames. I reposit me to you if it could be otherwise but these men before they went out of Spaine must needs be enformed of the enterpryse and of those that were to execute the same. About 5 by eake of day they began to make toward our men: but our men which trusted them neuer a deale, had hoisted their sayles by night, being ready to cut the stringes that tyed them. Wherefore perceiuing this making toward our men of the Spaniards was not to do them any pleasure, and knowing well that their furniture was to smal to make head against them, because that 5 most part of their men were on shoze, they cut their Cables, left their ankers, and set saile. The Spaniards seeing the selues discovered lent the certaine bolles of their great ordinaunce, made saile after them, & chased them al day long: but our men got way of them stil toward the sea. And the Spaniards seeing they could not reach them, by reason that the french ships were better of saile then theirs, and also because they would not leaue the coast, turned backe and went on shoze in the riuer Seloy, which we call the riuer of Dolphines eight or ten leagues distant fro the place where we were. Our men therefore finding themselves better of saile then they, followed them to discry what they did, which after they had don, they returned vnto the riuer of May, where capitaine Ribault hauing discryed the embarked himselfe in a great boat to know what newes they had. Being at the entrie of the riuer he mette with the boat of Capitaine Coulets shippe, where in there was a good number of men which made relation vnto him of all the Spaniards doings: and how the great ship named the Trinitie had kept the sea, and that she was not returned with the. They told him mozeouer 5 they had sene the Spanish ships enter into 5 riuer of Dolphins, & the other the remained in 5 rode, farther, 5 they had put their soldiers, their victuals & munitiõ on land. After he vnderstood these newes he returned to the fortresse, & came to my chamber where I was sicke, & there in the presence of 5 captaines, La Grange, S. Marie, Ottigny, Visty, Yonuille, & other gentlemen, he propounded, 5 it was necessarie for 5 kings service, to embark himself with al his forces, & with 5 the ships 5 were

The Spaniards
vndermining
and surprising
of the French.

The riuer Se-
loy or the ri-
uer of Dol-
phines but
eight or ten
leagues ouer
land from the
fort: but it is
thirtie dub-
ling the cape
by sea fol. 19,

The Historie.

Dangerous
flawes of
wind on the
coast of Florida
in September.

King Emola.

A village and
a riuer both of
that name.

were in the roade to seeke the Spanishe flæte, whereupon he asked our aduise. I first replied, and shewed vnto him the consequence of such an enterprise, aduertising him among other thinges of the perillous flawes of windes that rise on this coast, and that if it chaunced that he were diuened from the shoze, it woulde bee verie harde for him to recouer it agayne, that in the meane while they which shoulde stay in the fozt shoulde be in feare and danger. The Captaines, Saint Marie, and La Grange declared vnto him farther, that they thought it not good to put any such enterprise in execution, that it was farre better to keepe the lande, and doe their best endeuour to fortifie themselves: And that after that the Trinitie (which was the principall shippe) were returned, there woulde be much moze likelihood to enterprise this voyage. This notwithstanding he resolved to undertake it, and that which moze is, after he vnderstode by king Emola, one of our neighbours which arrived vpon the handling of these matters, that y^e Spaniards in great numbers were gone on shoze, which had taken possession of the houses of Seloy, in the most part whereof they had placed their Negros, which they had brought to labour, and also lodged themselves and had cast diuers trenches about them. Thus for the considerations which hee had, and doubtinge (as hee might well doe) that the Spaniardes woulde encampe themselves there to molest vs, and in the ende to chase vs out of the countrey, hee resolved and persisted in his embarkment, caused a Proclamation to be made, that all soldiers that were vnder his charge shoulde presently with their weapons embarke them, and that his two ensignes shoulde march: which was put in execution. He came into my chamber, and prayed me to lende him my Lieutenant, mine ensigne, and my sergeant, and to let all my good soldiers, which I had, goe with him, which I denied him, because, my selfe being sicke, there was no man to stay in the fozt. Thereupon he answered me that I needed not to doubt at all, & that he would returne the morrow after, that in y^e meane space Monsieur De Lys shoulde stay behind to looke to al things. Then I shewed vnto him that he was chiefe in this countrey, and that I for my part had no farther authoritie: that therefore hee would take good aduise what he did, for feare least some inconuenience might ensue. Then he tolde me that he coulde doe

no

no lesse, then to continue this enterprise, and that in the letter which he had receyued from my Lorde Admirall, there was a postscript, which he shewed me written in these wordes: Captaine Iohn Ribault, as I was enclosing vp this letter, I receaued a certayne aduice, that Don Pedro Melendes departeth from Spaine to goe to the coaste of Newe Fraunce: see you that you suffer him not to encroch vpon you, no more then he would that you should encroch vpon him. Vous sç, (quoth he) the charge that I haue, and I leaue it vnto your selfe to iudge if you could doe any lesse in this case, considering the certayne aduertisement that we haue, that they are already on lande, and will inuade vs. This stopped my mouth. Thus therefore confirmed of rather obstinate in this enterprise, and hauing regard rather vnto his particular opinion then vnto the aduertismentes which I had giuen him, & the inconueniences of the time whereof I had forwarned him, hee embarked himselfe the eighth of September, and tooke mine ensigne and eight and thirtie of my men away with him. I reposit me to those that knowe what wars meane, if when an ensigne marcheth any soldier that hath any courage in him will stay behinde, to forsake his ensigne: Thus no man of commaundement stayed behinde with me, for each one followed him as chiefe, in whose name, straight after his arrival, all cryes and proclamations were made. Captayne Grange, which liked not very well of this enterprise, was vnto the tenth of the moneth with mee, and woulde not haue gone aboarde, if it had not bene for the instant requestes that Captaine Ribault made vnto him, which staid two dayes in the roade attending vntill La Grange was come vnto him: Who being come aboarde they set saile altogether, and from that time forwarde I neuer sawe them moze. The verie day that he departed, which was the tenth of September, there rose so great a tempest accompanied with such stormes, that the Indians themselves assured me that it was the worst weather that euer was sene on that coast: where vpon two or three dayes after, fearing least our shippes might be in some distresse, I sent for Monsieur Du Lys vnto me, to take order to assemble the rest of our people to declare vnto them what neede we had to fortifie our selues: which was done accordingly: and then I gaue them to vnderstande the necessitie and inconueni-

An aduertisement of my Lord Admirall to Captaine Ribault.

Captaine Ribaults embarkment Sept. 8.

The tenth of September.

A mightie tempest the tenth of Sept.

The Historie.

Landonniere
hardly vsed
by Ribault

Landonniere
& his companie
begin to
fortifie them-
selues.

A muster of
the men left
in the fort by
Ribault.

niences wherinto we were like to fall, aswell by the absence of our ships, as by the nakednes of the Spaniards, at whose hands we could looke for no lesse then an open and sufficient proclaimed warre, seeing they had taken lande and fortified themselves so nere vnto vs. And if any misfortune were fallen vnto our men which were at sea, we ought to make a full accompt with ourselves that we were to endure many great miseries, being in so small number, and so many wayes afflicted as we were. Thus euerie one promised me to take paynes: and therefore considering that their proportion of virtuales was small, and that so continuing, they would not be able to doe any great worke, I augmented their allowance: although that after the arrivall of captayne Ribault my portion of victuals was allotted vnto mee as vnto a common souldier, nether was I able to geue so muche as parte of a bottel of wine to anye man which deserved it: for I was so farre from hauing meanes to doe so, that the Captaine himselfe tooke two of my boates, wherein the rest of the meale was which was left me of the biscuits which I caused to bee made to returne into Fraunce: so that if I shoulde say that I receaued moze fauour at the handes of the Englishmen being strangers vnto mee, I shoulde say but a truth. Wee began therefore to fortifie our selues and to repaire that which was broken downe, principally towarde the waterside, where I caused threescore foote of trais to bee planted, to repaire the Palissado with the planks which I caused to bee taken of the shippe which I had builded. Neuerthelesse not withstanding all our diligence and trauaile, we were neuer able fully to repaire it by reason of the stopmes, which commonly did vs so great annoy, that we could not finish our inclosure. Perceauing my selfe in such extremitie I tooke a muster of the men, which captayne Ribault had left me, to see if there were any that wanted weapon: I found nyne or ten of them whereof not past two or thre had euer drawen sword out of a scabbarde, as I thinke. Let them which haue beene bolde to say that I had men ynough left me, so that I had meanes to defende my selfe, giue care a little nowe vnto mee, and if they haue eyes in their heads, let them see what men I had. Of the nine there were foure but young striplings, which serued Captayne Ribault and kept his dogges, the fift was a cooke: among those
that

that were without the fort, and which were of the aforesaid companie of Capayne Ribault, there was a Carpenter of threescore yeares olde, one a barebiter, one olde Crosse-bow maker, two shoemakers, and foure of fine men that had their wines, a player on the Virginals, two seruants of Monsieur Du Lys, one of Monsieur De Beauhaire, one of Monsieur De la Grange, and about fourescore and five or sixe in all, counting alwell Lackeys as women and children. Beholde the goodly troupe so sufficient to defende themselves and so couragious as they haue esteemed them to be: and for my part I leaue it to others consideration to imagine whether Captaine Ribault would haue left them with mee to haue borrowed my men, if they had bene such. Those which were left mee of myne owne companie were about sixtē or seuentē that coulde beare armes, and all of them poore and leane: the rest were sicke and maimed in the conflict which my Lieutenant had against Vtina. This view being thus taken, we set our watches, whereof wee made two centinels, that the soldiers might haue one night rest. Then we be thought our selues of those which might bee most sufficient, among whome wee chose two, one of whom was named Monsieur Saint Cler, and the other Monsieur De la Vigne, to whom we deliuered candles and Lanterns to go round about the fort to viewe the watch because of the foule and foggie weather. I deliuered them also a sandgasse or clocke that the centinels might not be troubled more one then the other. In the meane while I ceased not, for all the foule weather nor my sickenes which I had, to oversee the corps de garde. The night betweene the nineteenth and twentieth of September La Vigne kept watch with his companie, wherein hee used all endeour although it rayned without ceasing. When the day was therefore come, and that hee sawe that it rayned still worse then it did before, hee pittied the centinelles so too moped and wet: and thinking the Spaniards would not haue come in such a strange time, hee let them depart, and, to say the trueth, hee went himselfe vnto his lodging. In the meane while one which had something to doe without the fort, and my trompet which went by vnto the rampart perceaued a troupe of Spaniards which came downe from a little knappe. Where incontinently they beganne

Fourescore & five left in the fort with Lau donniere.

The Spaniards discried the 20. of September.

The Historie.

to cry alarme, and the trompetter also: Which as soone as euer I vnderstode, forthwith I issued out, with my Target and Sworde in my hande, and gatte mee into the middell of the Courte, where I beganne to cry vppon my soldiers. Some of them which were of the forwarde sozt went towarde the breach, which was on the south-side, and where the munitions of the artillerie lay, where they were repulsed and slaine. By the selfesame place two ensignes entred, which immediatly were planted on the walles. Two other ensignes also entred on the other side toward the West, where there was another breach: and those which were lodged in this quarter, and which shewed themselves, were likewise defeated. As I went to succour them which were defending the breach on the southwest side, I incountred by chaunce a great companie of Spaniards, which had already repulsed our men and were now entred, which draue mee backe vnto the court of the sozt: being there I espied with them one called Francis Iean, which was one of the marriners which stole away my barkes, & had guided & conducted þe Spaniards thither. As soone as he saw me, he began to say, This is þe Capitaine. This troupe was led by a capitaine whose name, as I thinke, was Don Pedro Melendes: these made certaine pushes at me w their pikes which lighted on my target. But perceauing þe I was not able to withstand so great a companie, & that the court was already wonne, & their ensignes planted on the ramparts, and that I had neuer a man about me, sauing one onely whose name was Bartholomew, I entred into the yard of my lodging, into which they followed me, and had it not bene for a tent that was set vp, I had bene taken: but the Spaniards which followed me were occupied in cutting of the Cordes of the tent, and in the meane while I saued my selfe by the breach which was on the west side nere vnto my Lieutenantes lodging, and gate away into the woods: where I founde certaine of my men which were escaped, of which number there were thre or foure which were soze hurte. Then spake I thus vnto them: Sirs, since it hath pleased G O D that this mischaunce is happened vnto vs, wee must needs take the paynes to gette ouer the Riuers vnto the Shippes which are at the mouth of the Riuer. Some woulde needs goe to a little village which was in the woods, the rest folowed mee thorough the reedes in the wa-

The Spaniards
enter the fort.

Francis Iean a
traitour to his
nation,

Don Pedro
Melendes cap-
taine of the
Spaniards,

Laudonniers
escape.

water, where being able to goe no farther by reason of my sickness which I had, I sent two of my men which were with mee, which coulde swim well, vnto the ships, to aduertise them of that which had happened, and to send them word to come and helpe me. They were not able that day to get vnto the ships to certifie them thereof: so I was constrained to stand in the water vnto the shoulders all that night long, with one of my men which would neuer forsake me. The next day morning, being scarcely able to drawe my breath any more, I betooke mee to my prayers with the souldier which was with me, whose name was Iohn du Chemin: for I felt my selfe so feeble, that I was afraid I should dye suddenly: and in truch if he had not embraced me in both his armes, and so held me vp, it had not bene possible to saue mee. After wee had made an ende of our prayers, I heard a voice, which in my iudgement was one of theirs which I had sent, which were ouer against the ships and called for the ship boate, which was so in vaine: and because those of the ships had vnderstanding of the taking of the fort by one called Iohn de Hais, master Carpenter, which fled vnto them in a shallop, they had set sayle to runne along the coast to see if they might saue any: wherein doubtlesse they did very well their endeavour. They went straight to the place where the two men were which I had sent, and which called them. As soone as they had receiued them in and vnderstood where I was, they came and found me in a pitifull case. Five or sixe of them took me and carried me into the shallop: for I was not able by any meanes to goe one foot. After I was brought into the shalloppe some of the Parriners took their clothes from their backs to lend them me, and would haue carried me presently to their ships to giue me a little Aqua vitæ. Howbeit I would not goe thither, vntill I had first gone with þ boat along the reeds, to take out the paye soules which were scattered abroad, where we gathered by eightene or twentye of them. The last that I took in was þ Nephew of the Treasurer le Beau. After we were all come to the ships, I comforted them as well as I coulde, and sent backe the boate againe with spede to see if they coulde finde yet any more. Upon her returne, the Parriners told me how that Captaine Iames Ribault which was in his shippe about two muskets shotte distant from the fort, had parled with the Spaniards, and that Francis Iean

Iohn du Chemin a faithful servant.

The diligence of the Mariners to saue them that escaped out of the fort.

Among these was Iaqués Morgues painter yet liuing in the Blacke-Fryers in London.

Francis Iean cause of this enterprise,

came

The Historie.

came vnto his shippe, where he saied a long space, whereat they greatly marvelled, considering that hee was the cause of this enterprisse, how he would let him escape. After I was come into the ship called the Greyhounde, Captain Iames Ribault & Captain Valuer came to see me: and there wee concluded to returne into France. Nowe forasmuch as I founde the shippe unfurnished of Captaine, Pilot, Master, and Masters-mate, I gaue aduise to chosse out one of the most able men among all the Hariners, and that by their owne voices. I tooke also five men out of another small shippe, which wee had sunke because it wanted ballast and coulde not be saued. Thus I increased the furniture of the ship wherein I was my selfe embarked, and made one, which had bene Masters-mate in the foresaid small shippe, Master of mine. And because I lacked a Pilot, I prayed Iames Ribault that he would graunt me one of the foure men that he had in his shippe, which I should name vnto him, to serue me for a Pilot: he promised to giue me them, which neuerthelesse he did not at the instant when we were readie to depart, notwithstanding all the speech I vsed to him, in declaring that it was for the Kinges seruice. I was constrained to leaue the ship behind me which I had bought of the English Captaine, because I wanted men to bring her away. For Captain Iames Ribault had taken away her furniture: I tooke away her ordnance onely, which was all dismounted, whereof I gaue nine pieces to Iames Ribault to carrie into France, the other five I put into my shippe. The five and twentieth of September wee sette sayles to returne into France, and Captaine Iohn Ribault and I kept companie all that daye and the next vntill thre or foure a clocke in the after noone: but because his shippe was better at bowling then ours, he kept him to the wind and left vs the same day. Thus we continued our voyage, wherein we had maruelous flawses of winde. And about the eight and twentieth of October in the morning at the beake of daye wee discried the Isle of Flores, one of the Asores, where immediately vpon our appochoing to the lande we had a mighty gust of winde which came from the North-east, which caused vs to beare against it foure daies: afterwarde the winde came South & Southeast, & was alwaies variable. In all the time of our passage wee had none other good sauings Biscuit and water. About the

The bad dealing of Iames Ribault.

Our returne into France the 25. of September 1555.

October, 28.

the tenth or eleventh of Nouember, after wee had sailed a long time, and supposing wee were not farre from lande, I caused my men to sound, where they found thyscope & fiftene fathoms water, whereat we all reioyled, & praised God because we had sailed so prosperously. Immediately after I caused them to set sayle againe & so we continued our way: but forasmuch as we had bozne to much toward the North east we entered into Saint Georges chanel, a place much feared of all Sailers, and where as many ships are cast a way: But it was a faire gift of God that we entered into it when the weather was cleare. We sailed al the night, supposing we had bene shot into the narrow Sea betwene England and France, & by the next day to reach Diepe, but wee were deceaued of our longing: for about two or thre of the clocke after midnight as I walked vpon the hatches, I discried land rounde about me, whereat we were astonied. Immediately I caused them to strike saile and sound: we found we had not vnder vs past eight fathoms of water, whereupon I commaunded them to stave till bryake of day: which being come, and seeing my Hariners tolde me that they knew not this land, I commanded them to appoach vnto it. Being nere thereunto I made them cast anker, and sent the boat on shoare to vnderstand in what country we were. A Lord was brought me that we were in Wales a prouince of England. I went incontynently on land, where after I had taken the ayre, a sickenesse toke mee whereof I thought I shoulde haue dyed. In the meane while I caused the shippe to bee brought into the bay of a small towne called Swansey, where I found Marchants of sain: Malo, which lent me money, wherewith I made certaine apparell for my selfe and part of my company that was with me: and because there were no victuals in the shippe I bought two Oxen, and salted them, and a tonne of Beere, which I deliuered into his handes which had charge of the shippe, praying him to carrie it into France, which he promised me to doe: for mine own part I purposed with my men to passe by land, & after I had taken leaue of my Hariners, I departed from Swansey, and came that night with my company to a place called Morgan, where the Lord of the place, vnderstanding what I was, stayd me with him for the space of sixe or seuen daies, and at my departure moued with pittie to see me goe on foote, especially being so weake as I was

The chanel of
Saint George.

Laudonnières
arriual in
Swansey Bay
in Glamorgan
sheer in South
wales.

The curtisie
of one Master
Morgan,

The Historie.

Bristow.
London.
Monsieur de
Foix Amba-
sador for the
French king in
England.

The conclusi-
on,

The causes
why the
French lost
Florida,

The French
fleece cast a-
way on the
coast of Flo-
rida,

was, gaue me a little Hackenye . Thus I passed on my tourney first to Bristo, & then to London, where I went to do my duety to Monsieur de Foix, which for the present was the kings Ambassa-
dour, & holpe me wth money in my necessitie. From thence I passed to Calis, afterward to Paris, where I was insourmed that y^e king was gone to Moulins to sorourne there : incontinently, & with all the hast I could possibly make, I gate me thither with part of my company. Thus bytesty you see the discourse of all that happened in new France since the time it pleased y^e kings Maiestie to send his subiects thither to discouer those parts. The indifferent & vn-
passionate readers may easily weigh the truth of my doings, & be vpyght iudges of y^e endeouour which I there vled. For mine owne part I will not accuse nor excuse any : it sufficeth me to haue fo-
lowed the truth of the history, whereof many are able to beare wit-
nes, which were there present. I will plainly say one thing, That the long delay that Captaine Iohn Ribault vled in his embar-
king, & the fifteen daies that he spent in rouing along the coast of Florida before he came to our fort Caroline, were the cause of the losse that we sustained . For he discovered the coast the
fourteenth of August, & spent the time in going from riuer to ri-
uer, which had ben sufficient for him to haue discharged his ships
in, & for me to haue embarked my selfe to returne into France. I
wrote well that all that hee did was vpon a good intent: yet in mine
opinion he should haue had more regard vnto his charge, then to
the deuises of his owne braine, which sometimes he printed in his
head so deeply that it was very hard to put them out : which also
turned to his better vndoing: for hee was no sooner departed from
vs, but a tempest tooke him, which in fine wrackt him vpon the
coast, where all his ships were cast away, & he with much adoe es-
caped by drowning, to fall into their hands, which cruelly massacred
him and all his company.

The end of the historie written by Laudonniere.

THE FOVRTH VOYAGE

of the French men into Florida, vn-
der the conduct of Captaine GOVRGVES,
in the yeare, 1567.



Captaine Gourgues a Gentleman borne in the country natre vnto Bordeaux incited with a desire of reuenge, to repaire the honour of his nation, borrowed of his friendes and souldie part of his owne goods to set forth & furnish thre ships of indifferent burthen with all things necessarie, hauing in them an hundred and fiftie Souldiers, and fourescore chosen Pariners vnder Captaine Cazenoue his Lieutenant, & Francis Bourdelois Master ouer the Pariners. He set forth the two and twentieth of August 1567. And hauing endured contrary windes and stormes for a season at length hee arriued and went on shoare in the Isle of Cuba. From thence he passed to the Cape of Saint Antony at the ende of the Isle of Cuba, about two hundred leagues distant from Florida, where the Captaine disclosed vnto them his intention which hitherto hee had concealed from them, praying and exhorting them not to leaue him being so neere the enemy, so well furnished, & in such a cause: which they all swore vnto him, and that with such courage that they would not stay the full moone to passe the chanel of Bahama, but speedily discovered Florida, where the Spaniards saluted them with two Canons shotte from their foze, supposing that they had bene of their Nation, and Gourgues saluted them againe to enertaine them in this errour, that he might surpise them at more aduantage, yet sailing by them, and making as though he went to some other place vntill hee had sailed out of sight of the place so that about euening, he landed fiftie leagues from the foze, at the mouth of the Ryuer Tacata courou, which the Frenchmen called Seine, because they thought it to bee like Seine in France. Afterward perceiuing the shoare to bee couered with Sauages with their bowes and arrowes, (besides the signe of peace and amitie which he made them from his ships) he sent his Trumpet-

Q

tout

The chanel of Bahama betweene Florida & the Isles of Lucayes,

The French mens landing at the Riuer Tacata courou

The Historie.

tour, to assure them, that they were come thither for none other
 end but to renew the amitie and auncient league of the French
 with them. The Trompettour did his message so well (by rea-
 son he had bene there before under Laudonniere) that he brought
 backe from king Satourioua, the greatest of al the other kings, a
 kidde and other meat to refresh vs, besides the offer of his friend-
 ship and amitie. Afterward they retired dauncing in signe of ioy,
 to aduertise all the kings Satouriouaes kinsmen to repair thither
 the next daye to make a league of amitye with the French men.
 Whereupon in the meane space our generall went about to sound
 the chanel of the Riuier to bring in his shippes, and the better to
 trafficke and deale with the sauages, of whom the chiefe the next
 day in the morning presented themselves, namely the great king
 Satourioua, Tacatacourou, Halmacanir, Athore, Harpaha,
 Helmacapé, Helicopilé, Molloua & others his kinsmen & allies,
 with their accustomed weapons. Then sent they to intreate the
 French Generall to come on shoare, which hee caused his men to
 doe with their swords & harquebusses, which he made them leane
 behind them, in token of mutuall assurance leauing his men but
 their swords onely, after that the sauages complaining thereof
 had left and likewise sent away their weapons at the request of
 Gourgues. This done Satourioua going to meete him, caused
 him to sitte on his right hand in a seate of woode of lentsique co-
 uered with mosse made of purpose like vnto his owne. Then two
 of the eldest of the companie pulled up the brambles and other
 wodes which were before them, and after they had made the
 place very cleane, they all sate round about them on the ground.
 Afterwarde Gourgues beeing about to speake, Satourioua pre-
 uented him, declaring at large vnto him the incredible
 wronges, and continuall outrages that all the sauages, their
 wiues and children had receaued of the Spaniards since their
 comming into the country and massacring of the Frenchmen,
 with their continuall desire if we would assist them thoroughly
 to reuenge so shamefull a treason, aswell as their owne particu-
 lar griefes, for the firme good will they alwaies had borne
 vnto the Frenchmen. Whereupon Gourgues giuing them
 his faith, and making a league betwene them and him with an
 oath gaue them certaine presentes of daggers, knyues, looking
 glasses,

Eight sauage
kings.

The kings seat

Complaints
of the sauages
against the
Spaniards.

glasses, hatchets, rings, belles, and such other things trifles unto us, but precious unto these kinges, which moreouer, seeing his great liberalitie, demanded each one a shirt of him to weare onely on their festiual daies, and to bee buried in at their death. Which things after that they had receaued, and Satourioua had giuen in recompense to Captaine Gourgues two chaines of silver graines which hung about his necke, and each of the kinges certaine Deares skinnes dyessed after their manner, they retired themselues daunsing and very iocund, with promise to keepe all thinges secreete, and to bringe unto the same place good companies of their subiects all well armed to be auenged througely on the Spaniards. In the meane space Gourgues hauing narrowly examined Peter de Bré boyne in Newhauen, which being but a young stripling escaped out of the fozt into the woods while the Spaniards murdered the rest of the French, and was afterward brought by with Satourioua, which at that time bestowed him on our Generall, whose aduise stode him in great steede: Whereupon he sent to discouer the fozt and the estate of the enemies by certaine of his men, being guided by Olotacara Satouriouaes Nephew which he had giuen him for this purpose and for assurance of Estampes a gentleman of Cominges, and others which he sent to discry the state of the enemies. Moreouer he gaue him a sonne of his starke naked as all of them are, & his wife which he loued best of all the rest of eightene yeares olde apparelled with the molle of tress, which for thre daies space were in the ships, untill our men returned from discryping the state of the enemy, and the kings had furnished their preparation at the rendezvous. Their marching being concluded, and the savages rendezvous being appointed them beyonde the riuer Salinacani, of our men called Somme, they all drank with great solemnity their drinke called Cassine, made of the iuice of certaine hearbes (as they are wont to doe, when they goe to any place of daunger,) which hath such force, that it taketh from them hunger & thirst for foure & twenty houres, & Gourgues was faine to make as though he dranke thereof for company. Afterwarde they lift by their handes & sware all that they would neuer forsake him. Olotocara followed him with pike in hand. Being all mette at the riuer of Sarauahi, not without great trouble, by reason of the raine and places full of water

Two chaines
of silver giuen
to Gourgues.

Peter de Bré
had lined a-
boue two
yeares with
Satourioua,

Three pledges
deliuered to
Gourgues by
Satourioua,

The Riuer of
Salinacani,
called Somme
by the French,

The Riuer of
Sarauahi,

The Historie.

The estate of
the Spaniards
in Florida.

The Ryuer of
Saracary, or
Sarauahi.

which they must needs passe, which hindered their passage, they were distressed with famine finding nothing by the waye to eate, their Barke of prouision being not arriued, which was to come vnto him from the shippes, the ouersight and charge whereof hee had left vnto Burdellois with the rest of the Mariners. Now hee had learned that the Spaniards were foure hundred strong, deuided into three fortes builded and flanked, and well fortified vpon the ryuer of May, the great fort especially begun by the French, and afterward repaired by them: vpon the most dangerous and principall landing place whereof, two leagues lower and nater towarde the Ryuers mouth, they had made two smaller fortes, which were defended, the Ryuer passing betwene them, with fixe score souldiers, good store of artillerie and other munition, which they had in the same. From Saracary vnto these small fortes was two leagues space, which hee found very painefull because of the bad waies and continuall raynes. Afterward hee departed from the ryuer Cata couru with tenne shotte, to viewe the first fort, and to assault it the next daye in the morninge by the breake of daye, which he coulde not doe, because of the fowle weather and darknes of the nighte. Kinge Helicopile seinge him oute of quiet in that he had failed of his purpose there, assured him to guide him a moze easie waye, though it were farther aboute. In somuche as leading him through the woods, he brought him within sighte of the fort, where hee discerned one quarter which was but begun to be entrenched. Thus after hee had sounded the small riuier that falleth downe thereby he stayed vntill tenne of the clocke in the morninge for an ebbe water that his men might passe ouer there, vnto a place where hee had seene a little groue betwene the riuier and the fort (that he might not be sene to passe and let his souldiers in array) causing them to fasten their flasks to their positions, and to hold vp their swords and kaluvers in their hands, for feare least the water, which reached by to their girdles, should not wette them, where they found such abundance of great oysters, & shels which were so sharpe, that many had their legs cut with them, and many others lost their shoes. Notwithstanding all this as they were passed ouer with a French courage they prepared themselves to the assault on the sonday eue next after Easter day in April 1568. In so much that Gourgues to employ the ardent heat

heat of this good affection, gaue twenty shotte to his Lieutenant Cazenoue, and tenne Spaniers laden with pots and balles of wild fier to burne the gate: and then hee assaulted the Fort on an other side, after hee had made a short speech vnto his men of the strange treasons which the Spaniards had plaide their companions. But being discried as they came holding downe their heades within two hundred paces from the fort, the Gunner being vpon the terrace of the fort, after he had cryed, Arme, Arme, these bee French men, discharged twise vpon them a coluerine whereon the Armes of France were grauen, which had bene taken from Laudonniere. But as hee went about to charge it the third time, Olotocara, which had not learned to keepe his ranke, or rather moued with rage, leapt on the platte forme, and thrust him through the bodie with his pike and slewe him. Whereupon Gourgues aduanced forward, and after he had heard Cazenoue cry, that the Spaniards which issued out armed at the cry of the alarme, were fled, hee dyew to that part, and so hemmed them in betwene him and his Lieutenant, that of threescore there escaped not a man, sauing only fiftene reserved vnto the same death which they had put the French vnto. The Spaniards of the other Fort in the meane while ceased not to play with their ordnance which much annoyed the assailantes: although to answer them they had by this placed and oftentimes pointed the foure pieces founde in the first fort. Whereupon Gourgues being accompanied with fourescore shotte went about the barke, which mette him there to good purpose to passe into the wood neer vnto the fort, out of which he supposed the Spaniards would issue to saue themselves thorough the benefite of the woodes in the great fort, which was not past one league distant from the same. Afterwarde the Sauages not staying for the returne of the barke, leapt al into the water holding by their bowes and arrowes in one hande and swimming with the other, so that the Spaniards seeing both the shoars covered with so great a number of men, thought to flee towards the woodes: but being charged by the French, and afterward repulsed by the sauages, toward whom they would haue retired, they were sooner then they would bereft of their liues. To conclude they all there ended their daies sauing fiftene of those which were reserved to be executed for example of others. Whereupon Captaine Gourgues

The assault & taking of the first Fort.

The valure of Olotocara.

The assault & taking of the second Fort.

The Sauages great swimmers.

The Spaniards of the second Fort all slaine.

The Historie.

Gourgues hauing caused al that he found in the second fort to be transpozted vnto the first, where he meant to strengthen himselfe to take resolution against the great fort, the state whereof he did not vnderstande: in fine a Sergeaunt of a band one of the prisoners assured him that they might bee there very nere thæ hundred well furnished vnder a braue Gouvernour, which had fortified there attending farther succours. Thus hauing obtained of him, the platforme, the height, the fortifications and passages vnto it, and hauing prepared eight good larches, and raised all the country against the Spaniards, that hee neither might haue newes, nor succours, nor retrace on any side, he determined to march forward. In the meane while the Gouvernour sent a Spaniard disguised like a Sauage to spie out the state of the French. And though he were discovered by Olotocara, yet he used all the cunning he coulde possibly to perswade them þ he was one of the second fort, out of which hauing escaped, & seeing none but sauages on euery side, he hoped more, as he said, in the Frenchmens then in their mercy, vnto whom he came to yeild himselfe disguised like a sauage, for feare least, if he should haue been knowen, he should haue bene massacred by those Barbarians: But the spie bearing brought face to face with the Sergeaunt of the band, and conuicted to be one of the great fort, was reserued vntill an other time: after that he had assured Gourgues that the bruit was that he had two thousand Frenchmen with him, for feare of whom the two hundred and thæscore Spaniards which remained in the great fort, were greatly astonied. Whereupon Gourgues being resolved to set vpon them while they were thus amazed, and leauing his standerd-bearer and a Captaine with fiftene shotte to keepe the fort and the entrie of the riuer, he caused the sauages to depart by night to lye in ambush within the woodes on both sides of the riuer, then he departed in the morning, leading the Sergeaunt and the spie fast bound along with him to shewe him that in dede, which they had onely made him vnderstand before in payning. As they marched Olotocara a resolute sauage which neuer left the Captaine, saide vnto him, that hee had serued him faithfully and done whatsoeuer he had commaunded him, that he was assured to die in the conflict at the great fort, wherein neuertheless hee would not faile though it were to saue his life: but hee

prayed

Note,

A notable
Spanish subtilty.

prayed him to giue that vnto his wife, if he escaped not, which he
 had meant to bestowe on him, that she might bury the same with
 him, that thereby he might be better welcome vnto the village of
 the soules or spirites departed. To whom Captaine Gourgues
 answered, after he had commended his faithful valure, the loue
 towarde his wife, and his noble care of immortall honour, that
 hee desired rather to honour him aliuie then dead, and that by
 Gods helpe he would bring him home againe with victorie. Af-
 ter the discovery of the fort the Spaniards were no niggards of
 their Canon shotte, nor of two double coluerines, which beeing
 mounted vpon a bulwarke commaunded all along the Ryuer,
 which made captain Gourgues to get to the hil couered w wood,
 at the foote whereof the Fort beginneth, and the Forrest of woode
 continueth and stretcheth forth beyond it: so that he had suffici-
 ent couerture to approach thereunto without offence. He purposed
 also to remaine there untill the morning wherein hee was resol-
 ued to assault the Spaniards by scaling their walles on the side
 toward the hill where the Trench seemed not sufficiently flanked
 for the defence of the courtaines, and from whence parte of his
 men might drawe them that were besieged, which shoulde shewe
 themselves to defend the rampart while the rest were comming
 by. But the Gouvernour hastened his unhappye destinye, causing
 the scope shotte to sallie forth, which passing thorough the Tren-
 ches aduanced forward to discry the number and valure of the
 French, whereof twenty vnder the conduct of Cazenoue, getting
 betwene the Fort and them which nowe were issued forth, cutte
 of their repassage, while Gourgues commanded the rest to charge
 them in the front, but not to discharge but nere at hande, and so
 that they might be sure to hitte them, that afterwarde with more
 ease they might cutte them in pieces with their swords. So that
 turning their backs as soone as they were charged, and compas-
 sed in by his Lieutenaunt, they remained all slaine vpon the
 place. Whereat the rest that were besieged were so astonied that
 they knewe none other meane to saue their liues, but by flaying
 into the Woodes adioyning, where neuerthelesse being en-
 countred agayne by the Arrowes of the Sauages which lay
 in waight there for them (whereof one ranne thorough the
 target and bodie of a Spaniarde, which therewithall fell doone
 Karke

The cause
 why the Flo-
 ridians bury
 their goods
 with them.

Nore.

The slaughter
 of the Spani-
 ards of the
 third Fort.

The Historie.

The taking of
the third Fort.

starke deade) some were constrained to turne backe, choosing rather to die by the hand of the French, which pursued them: assuring themselves that none of them could finde any fauour neither with the one nor the other Nation, whom they had alike and so out of measure cruelly entreated, sauing those which were referred to be an example for the time to come. The fort when it was taken was found well prouided of all necessaries: namely of five double coluerines, and foure mynions, with diuers other small pieces of all sorts, and eightene grosse cakes of gunnepowder, all sorts of weapons, which Gourgues caused with speed to bee embarked, sauing the powder & other moueables, by reason it was all consumed with fire through the negligence of a sauage, which in seething of his fish, sette fire on a traine of powder which was made and hidden by the Spaniards to haue sealed the French at the first assault, thus blowing by the store house and the other houses built of pyne trees. The rest of the Spaniards being led away prisoners with the others, after that the General had shewed them the wrong which they had done without occasion to all the French Nation, were all hanged on the boughes of the same trees whereon the French hunge: of which number five were hanged by one Spaniarde, which perceiuing himselfe in the like miserable estate confessed his fault, and the iust iudgement which God had brought vpon him. But in steade of the writing which Pedro Melendes had hanged ouer them, emporzing these words in Spanish, I doe not this as vnto French men, but as vnto

The writings
hanged ouer
the French &
Spaniards slain
in Florida.

The three
Forts razed.

Lutherans, Gourgues caused to bee impyrinted with a saying from in a table of firrewoode, I doe not this as vnto Spaniards, nor as vnto Mariners, but as vnto Traitors, Robbers, and Murderers. Afterward considering hee had not men inough to keepe his Forts which he had wonne, much lesse to stoe them, fearing also least the Spaniarde which hath dominions nere adioining should renew his forces, or the Sauages should preuaile against the French men, vntlesse his Maiestie would send thither, hee resolved to raze them. And in dede, after hee had assembled, and in the end perswaded, all the sauage kinges so to doe, they caused their subiects to runne thither with such affection, that they ouerthrew all the three Forts: flatte euen with the ground in one day. This done by Gourgues, that hee might returne to his shippes which

which were left in the Ryuer of Seyne called Tacatacourou, fifteene leagues distant from thence, he sent Cazenoue and the attillery by water, afterwards with fourestoie harquebusiers, armed wth corselets, & matches light, followed with foyty Spaniers bearing pikes, by reason of the small confidence he was to haue in so many sauages, hee marched by land alwaies in battaile ray, finding the waies couered with sauages, which came to honoz him with presents & praises, as the deliuerer of all the countries round about adoyning. An old woman among the rest said vnto him, that now shee cared not any moze to die, since shee had sene the Frenchmen once againe in Florida, & the Spaniards chased out. Briefly being arrived, and finding his shippes set in order, and euery thing readie to set sayle, he counselled the kings to continue in the amitie and auncient league, which they had made with the king of Fraunce, which woulde defend them against all Nations: which they all promised, shedding teares because of his departure, Olocotara especially: for appeasing of whom he promised them to returne within twelue Moones (so they count the yeares) and that his king woulde send them an army, and stoze of knyues for presentes, and all other thinges necessarpe. So that after he had taken his leaue of them, and assembled his men, he thanked God of al his successe since his setting forth, and prayed to him for an happy returne. The thirde of May 1568. all thinges were made readie, the rendezvous appointed, and the Ankers weighed to sette sayle, so prosperously, that in seuentene dayes they ranne eleuen hundred leagues, continuing which course they arrived at Rochell the sixth of Iune, the foure and thirtieth day after their departure from the Ryuer of May, hauing lost but a small Pinnesse and eight men in it, with a fewe gentlemen and others which were slaine in the assaulking of the Foyses. After the cheere and good entertainment which hee receaued of those of Rochell, hee sayled to Bordeaux to enquire Monsieur Monluc of the thinges aboue mentioned, albeit hee was aduertised of eigheteene Pinnesses, and a great shippe of two hundred Tunnes full of Spaniards, which being assured of the defeat in Florida, and that he was at Rochell, came as farre as Che-de Bay, the same day that hee departed thence, and followed him as farre as Blay (but he was gotten already to Bordeaux) to make him perceiue another account of his voyage, then that wherewith he made many

Great honour
done by the
Sauages to
Gourgues,

Knives in
great estimation.

The third of
May.

The arrival
of Gourgues
at Rochell, the
sixt of Iune.

Che-de Bay.

R

Frenchmen

The Historie of Florida.

Frenchmen right glad. The Catholicke king being afterwarde informed that Gourgues coulde not easlye be taken, offered a great somme of money to him that coulde brynge him his heade, praying mozeouer king Charles to do iustice on him as of the author of so bloudye an art contrarpe to their alliaunce and good leage of friendshippe. In so much as coming to Paris to present himselfe vnto the king, to signifie vnto him the successe of his voyage, and the meanes which he had to subdue this whole country vnto his obedience, (wherein hee offered to employe his life, and all his goods,) he found his entertainment and aunswere so contrarpe to his expectation, that in fine hee was constrained to hide himselfe a long space in the Court of Roan, about the yeare 1570. And without the assistance of President Marigny, in whose house hee remained certaine daies, and of the receiuer of Vacquiculx, which alwaies was his faithfull friende, hee had bene in great daunger. Which grieved not a little Dominique de Gourgues, considering the seruices which hee had done as well vnto him as to his predecessours kinges of Fraunce. Hee was bozne in Mount Marlan in Guyenne, and employed for the seruice of the most Christian kinges in all the armies made since these twentye five or thirtie yeares: at last hee had the charge and honour of a Captaine, which in a place nere vnto Siene, with thirty Shoulders sustained the brunt of a part of the Spanishe Army, by which beeing taken in the assault, and hauing all his men cutte in pieces, hee was put into a galee in token of the good warre and singular fauour which the Spaniards is wont to shewe vs. But as the galee was going toward Sicillie beeing taken by the Turkes, ledde away to Rhodes, and thence to Constantinople, it was shortly afterwarde recovered by Romeguas, commander ouer the army of Malta. By this meane returning home, he made a voyage on the coast of Africa, whence hee tooke his course to Bresil, and to the south Sea. At length being desirous to repaire the honour of Fraunce he sette vpon Florida with such successe as you haue heard. So that beeing become by his continuall warlike actions both by land and Sea, no lesse valiant Captaine then skilfull Hariner, hee hath made himselfe feared of the Spaniards, and acceptable vnto the Quene of England for the desert of his vertues. To conclude, he died in the yeare 1582. to the great grief of such as knew him.

FINIS.

The birth, life
and death of
Captaine
Gourgues.

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